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Part One
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BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA

Evidence of a Determination to Defend the Schomburgk Line.

MAXIM GUNS TO BE PLACED AT URUAN

America's First Diplomatic Definition of the Monroe Doctrine and First Assertion of Territorial Guardianship.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—It is ascertained on high authority that the memorandum in relation to Venezuelan affairs presented by Ambassador Bayard to the British Foreign Office in August last embodies, for the first time in diplomatic correspondence, a definition of the so-called Monroe doctrine, and an assertion that the United States regarded the acquisition of territory by European powers on the American continent as a menace to republican institutions, which would not be encouraged by the American people.

It is understood that to this communication no reply beyond a formal acknowledgment has yet been given, but that a more detailed reply has been promised at an early date.

The St. James' Gazette, referring to the action of the Combined Court in British Guiana in refusing to vote money for the purpose of purchasing Maxim guns, in accordance with the dispatch sent by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sept. 7, says the dispatch was followed by a cablegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir C. Cameron Lees, Governor of British Guiana, directing him to obtain without delay a vote for the purchase of two Maxim guns, one of them to be stationed at Uruan or elsewhere on the frontier where the Venezuelans may attempt to cross. The Gazette adds:

"Mr. Chamberlain has decided that the frontier within the Schomburgk line shall be held by force, if necessary."

Regarding the attitude of the newspapers in British Guiana, in ridiculing Mr. Chamberlain, The Gazette says: "Mr. Chamberlain is a better judge of the moral influence of a few Maxim guns than are the attorneys of absentee sugar planters."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The aggressive policy of the British Government in Venezuela, as outlined in the dispatches to-day from London, has caused excited comment in diplomatic circles. It is taken as an indication in some quarters that her Majesty's Government will not, under any circumstances, arbitrate a foot of the territory in dispute between England and Venezuela to which the former lays claim.

Whether the fortification of the frontier at Uruan will be followed by hostilities between the British and the Venezuelans cannot at present be foretold. Uruan is a point which is occupied by the forces of both Governments. The British hold the right bank of the river, and the Venezuelans the left. The military posts of the two Governments are situated at the junction of three rivers—the Cuyuni, Uruan, and Yuruari. No overt act, it is said, is likely to follow the planting of one or more Maxim guns on the British side of the Uruan, provided the British soldiery remain on the right bank of the stream, which they regard as the limit of their possessions.

While the Venezuelans will look with strong disfavor upon Great Britain's action, they will not, it is said, cross the river or so conduct themselves as to justify the British in crossing. The Venezuelan Government will, in all probability, send national troops to this point, but this, it is believed, will be a mere precautionary measure, and not with any intention of engaging the British forces.

If the suggestion of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, that a road be cut from Port Barima to the Cuyani River is adopted, the United States is likely to be drawn into the affair, inasmuch as the proposed road will run through a part of the territory recently granted by the Venezuelan Government to the American syndicate. All this territory is claimed by her Majesty's Government, and this claim the Venezuelans ridicule. The American syndicate is making its arrangements to develop its concessions, and it is evidently constrained to believe that the United States Government will see that it is protected in its rights.

The new developments in Venezuela have had the effect of calling attention anew to the report, telegraphed from Rio Janeiro several days ago, that a body of British troops was marching through Brazilian territory on its way to Venezuela. It is now believed, by well-posted diplomats, that this report is well founded; that the force in question consists probably of a limited number of British police in British Guiana; that it has marched in a southerly direction along the line of the Esequibo River, until it reached the neutral territory in dispute between Great Britain and Brazil, and that it is now crossing this with the view of entering a part of Venezuela not occupied by the native troops. If it shall be shown that this is really the case, the purpose of the British Government in sending this force into Venezuela can only be conjectured, but it is not doubted that a definite purpose lies behind it.

It is learned to-day that the proposed road between Port Barima, which lies in the northerly part of the British possessions in Venezuela, near the Orinoco River, to the Cuyani River, a distance of about 100 miles, was first suggested half a dozen years ago by the Governor of British Guiana. The British Government at that time declined to vote the money to construct the road, and the proposition now to do what was denied years ago is regarded as another indication that the development of the country along the line of the proposed routes is a part of the plan not to surrender it.

The reference to the "Uruan incident," in the dispatches from London to-day, requires some explanation. Several months ago a British Sergeant of Police, named Behrens, and two assistants, crossed the river at Uruan and planted the British flag on the Venezuelan side. The Venezuelan police tore down the flag, drove the intruders across the stream, and subsequently arrested them. While en route with their prisoners to Ciudad Bolivar, in the State of Bolivar, they were instructed from Caracas to proceed to further, but to release the Englishmen, and permit them to return to British Guiana. Subsequently Sergeant Behrens was called to London, where his report of the affair was made in person to the British Foreign Office. It is to prevent, ostensibly, a repetition of this trouble that Joseph Chamberlain has ordered the stationing of at least one Maxim gun at that point.

Hearing in an Excise Case.

The Excise Board heard a complaint by the Parkhurst Society yesterday for the revocation of the license of the Hotel Jerome, at 56 University Place, of which Henry Maas is the proprietor.

The case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

WARNER MILLER WAS NOT THERE

Would Have Spoken in Grace M. E. Church but Nobody Appeared to Escort Him.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller was to have been the star orator at a meeting in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last evening, but, to the great disappointment of a large audience assembled in anticipation of hearing the ex-Senator's opinions on the observance of the Sabbath, he failed to appear. Subsequent investigation showed that his absence was due to an oversight of the pastor of the church in failing to send a representative to escort the ex-Senator to the church.

The meeting was one of a series which has been held during the last week in celebration of the completion of the new church. The Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, the pastor of the church, presided. The subject selected for the meeting was "The Church and Its Activities," and after religious exercises, in which the Rev. David McCartney of the Duane Street Church and the Rev. Horace W. Byrnes of the Allen Street Memorial Church took part, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, Corresponding Secretary of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, in charge of the Central Metropolitan Meetings.

This brought the order of exercises down to the place in the programme where ex-Senator Miller should have made his address. But Mr. Miller had not appeared. At this break in the programme the pastor of the church, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, addressed the audience.

"I regret to say that I find myself in the unpleasant predicament that persons who make up a programme are placed in when they are compelled to announce the absence of one who is expected to take part in the exercises," he said. "Every letter and every telegram which I received during the past week I opened with dread, fearing that it might contain a declination. I expected that ex-Senator Miller would be with us this evening and address us. I have been watching the door all the evening hoping to see him enter. He may be in the church now, but I fail to see him. He promised to come and I have not heard anything from him to the contrary. Perhaps he has been waylaid by a Tammany Hall gang or been buttonholed by some enemy of the American Sabbath. I wanted him on this platform to give utterance to his principles in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, and the principles of the great party to which he belongs in relation to the American Sabbath. No one can regret his absence more than I do, but I hope to have him with us at some future time."

The disappointed audience was then dismissed.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went in search of the ex-Senator, who is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the corridor of the hotel ex-Senator Platt was encountered. He was told of the non-appearance of Mr. Miller at the church meeting, and was asked if he was responsible for it. Mr. Platt shook his head and smiled grimly.

"No," he replied, "I don't know anything about it. Are you looking for him around here?"

The reporter said he was. "Well," said Mr. Platt, "I am not his keeper. There is no reason why he should not preach in church. He is a better preacher than an orator."

When ex-Senator Miller was found he was asked the reason why he had failed to appear at the church meetin, and he replied:

"I'll tell you just why I was not there. I have been sitting in my room here all the evening waiting for some one to take me to the church, but no one came. I did write to the pastor that if I was in the city I would certainly be present and address the meeting, and I intended to keep the appointment. I don't know where the church is, for I have never seen it, and I surely thought that some one would wait on me and show me the way to the church. The failure to send some person for me is the only reason for my absence."

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN MEMPHIS

A. K. Ward Disappears and It Is Believed Has Taken with Him $200,000, Fraudulently Secured from Bankers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—A. K. Ward, Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager of the Memphis Barrel and Heading Company, has been missing since Tuesday.

Ward is wanted because of the liberty he is said to have taken with the names of rich relatives and business friends who were potent with bankers and other money lenders. The aggregate amount of fraudulent paper outstanding is said to be nearly $200,000. Local banks rejected the paper because it had accumulated on the market close to $60,000. On most or all of this paper there appeared the names of S. C. Troof, W. F. Taylor, John L. Welford, and W. A. Williamson, the first named being Ward's father-in-law. The others are stockholders in the Barrel and Heading Company.

It is thought that Ward has gone to Honduras, and the opinion prevails that he has the bulk of the proceeds of his forgeries with him.

The Mechanics' National Bank of New-York held $30,000 of his paper last August, and it is more than probable that other institutions of that city held paper of the concern of which Ward was the manager. Memphis banks and individuals were caught for over $150,000, but in some instances, Col. W. F. Taylor, as President of the Barrel Company, has approved of some of the outstanding paper which is not yet due. One month ago a bank in this city which held $16,000 of the company's paper sent for Col. Taylor and he approved it, as President.

FOUR BUSINESS BLOCKS DESTROYED

Principal Buildings in Creede Burned to the Ground.

CREEDE, Col., Oct. 18.—Property valued at $150,000 was destroyed by fire here before daylight this morning.

The flames, which started in the Cottage House Hotel, swept over four blocks of the business part of the town—from Second to Fourth Street and from the Rio Grande tracks to within 150 feet of Cliff Street.

Among the destroyed buildings were the City Hall, First National Bank, offices of The Sentinel, Candle, and Miner newspapers; the mercantile establishments of the famous company, Warren & Coulson; Tabor Produce Company, Spurgeon & Cassidy, Knodel & Stone, McCabe & S. D. Potter, Jesse Mulley, and J. C. Trelvar.

The Western Union Telegraph office was also burned, but the Post Office, which was on the edge of the burned district, was saved.

The whole town was destroyed by fire in June, 1892.

Gen. Harrison to Go to Chicago.

SARATOGA, Oct. 18.—Should there be a favorable change in the condition of "Baby" McKee the middle or latter part of next week, ex-President Harrison will, after being fumigated and disinfected, leave here for Chicago. "Baby" McKee's condition to-night remains the same, but a change is expected inside of three days.

Gen. Harrison was to have attended a legal conference in New-York City this week in relation to a case to be argued in the United States Supreme Court next Monday, but the illness of his grandson, which brought him here, compelled a postponement of the matter.

Accident to Lieut. Gov. Chapleau.

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.—While Lieut. Gov. Chapleau was on his way to his office in the Parliament Building this afternoon his horses became frightened and ran away. His carriage struck an express wagon and was upset.

His Excellency was thrown out and became unconscious, but soon recovered. He is not thought to be seriously hurt. The coachman had a leg broken.

ARRESTED FOR BLACKMAIL

Voluntary Parkhurst Agent Accused of Taking Money from Mrs. Jacobs.

DETECTIVES SAW THE TRANSACTION

David P. Salzman, Who Is Said to be a Baptist Minister, Captured by the Aid of Superintendent Dennett.

David P. Salzman, said to be a Baptist minister, who has been acting as an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was arrested last night on a charge of extortion.

Salzman procured evidence against Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of 54 Great Jones Street, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. He is said to have told her that he could "fix" the matter for $50. Lawyer Nathan S. Levy gave this information Wednesday to Acting Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, and a trap was laid for Salzman.

Salzman is known on the east side among the Hebrews as "The Minister." He is a Pole, and lives at 122 East Twenty-seventh Street. Just after the close of the trial of Capt. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, Salzman went to Lawyer Frank Moss of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and gave his information about the Fifteenth Precinct. He then offered to work voluntarily for the society.

Superintendent Dennett said last night that many complaints had been received of disorderly and panel houses in the precinct, and Salzman was given power to investigate some of these. He procured evidence against Mrs. Jacobs. Other evidence against her caused Acting Chief Conlin to secure last Saturday a warrant for her arrest. She was arrested and was held Sunday in $500 bail by Magistrate Wentworth in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Lawyer Levy told Acting Captain O'Brien Wednesday that one of the Parkhurst agents, who had given evidence against Mrs. Jacobs, had told her not to get a lawyer, that she didn't need one, and that the matter could be "fixed" for $50. Mr. Levy also said that Salzman had called on Mrs. Jacobs Tuesday and had received $10, and was to call again Wednesday evening and receive $40 more.

Acting Captain O'Brien consulted Chief Conlin, and the result was that Detectives Price and Arsken were detailed on the case. Chief Conlin also sent for Superintendent Dennett, who, upon arriving, said that he would rather procure the conviction of one of the Society's agents for such an offense than he would of a policeman. It was then decided that Mr. Dennett and the detectives should work together.

The three men met Mrs. Jacobs at Mr. Levy's office, 75 Ludlow Street, Wednesday afternoon. Four ten dollar bills were marked and handed to Mrs. Jacobs. She was to go home and hand the marked bills to Salzman when she saw him that night. Mr. Dennett and Detectives Price and Arsken were to secrete themselves near the room so that they could see the transaction.

Salzman did not call until very late that night, after the detectives and Mr. Dennett had left. Mrs. Jacobs, according to arrangement, put him off until Thursday, at 6 o'clock. Salzman told Mrs. Jacobs Thursday morning that he could not call until Friday night at 8 o'clock. All this time the men were afraid that he had suspected what was the matter.

Salzman anxiously inquired of Mr. Dennett last night where he was going to spend the evening. Mr. Dennett said he did not know, and Salzman suggested the theatre, he going so far as to select a play. As soon as Mr. Dennett disappeared, Salzman went to Mrs. Jacobs's house. Mr. Dennett and Detectives Price and Arskens had managed to get there before him. Arskens waited outside, and Dennett and Price secreted themselves in a closet off the dining room, with an entrance to the kitchen. Mrs. Jacobs placed dresses and packages on all the chairs and couches in the room except two. When Salzman called, she made him sit in a chair in such a position that everything he did could be seen from the closet where the men were hidden.

Little of the conversation was overheard, but Mrs. Jacobs handed the four marked ten-dollar bills to Salzman, who put them into his vest pocket and prepared to leave. As he did so he remarked to Mrs. Jacobs:

"I am going to see another patient."

When he got out on the sidewalk, Price had already left the place, having gone through the kitchen into the hallway and out of the house without being seen by Salzman. Price and Arskens were waiting for the agent when he came out. Each of them seized one of Salzman's wrists, and in that manner led him to Police Headquarters.

He was taken to Acting Captain O'Brien's room, and there in the presence of Arskens, Price, Clark, and Madden, Detective Perrazzo took the marked bills from his pocket. A sum of money was also taken from his trousers pockets. When asked to explain why he had taken the money from Mrs. Jacobs he said that he was going to turn it over to the society.

He will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning. Superintendent Dennett said last night that Salzman was not an agent of the Parkhurst Society, but had worked voluntarily for it. His expenses had been paid. He applied for membership some time ago, and Mr. Dennett was still at work investigating his character. Mr. Dennett said that Salzman had gone to Mr. Moss with letters of recommendation from New York and Philadelphia clergymen, and it was said that he was not long ago connected, as assistant pastor, with the Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

Mr. Dennett also learned that a short time ago Salzman had held a position as Government interpreter in the Barge Office. He speaks German, English, Hebrew, Russian, Polish, and, it is said, one or two other languages. He was known at the Barge Office as the "Midget Interpreter."

Salzman asked Mr. Dennett not long ago if he would be surprised to learn that some of the agents working in the Fifteenth Precinct had been approached. Mr. Dennett answered that he would not be surprised. He said that then his suspicions about Salzman were aroused.

To Discontinue Whisky Trust Suits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—An order will probably be entered in the Federal court to-morrow striking from the docket all the suits, aggregating $1,500,000, which were begun by order of the Reorganization Committee of the old Whisky Trust against the former management, excepting one suit for $290,000 against Greenhut, Morris, Woolner, and Hennessy.

This amount, it is alleged, was diverted by the defendants to their own use and added on the books to the purchase price of four distilleries. The terms of settlement have been agreed to in New-York, and the documents of stipulation are expected to-morrow.

WILL BE SCALPED FOR $500

An Englishman Ready to Provide a New Shock of Red Hair for a Chicago Board of Trade Man.

Joseph Hewitt of 280 Fourth Avenue is anxious to be scalped. That is, if he gets $500 for it. He is a rather innocent Englishman, who came over to this country nine months ago with the idea that he was in danger of being scalped any time by the Indians of Lower New-York. He hasn't seen an Indian; the nearest he has come to anything wild were the cows which he milked for some months on a dairy farm in Dutchess County.

After nine months of America he decided that he wanted to go home. But with 50 cents in his pocket and the Atlantic to cross, he didn't see his way clear. He is not good at swimming.

While he was pondering over the question in an east-side saloon yesterday, some one read an advertisement in a morning paper. It offered a reward of $500 for a red-headed man willing to give up his scalp. The entire scalp was needed, it was explained, for the purpose of grafting it upon the skull of a bald-headed man who had a fiery red mustache. The bald-headed one is something of an aesthetic, and insisted that his new shock of hair must match the color of his mustache.

Hewitt is long on hair and short on cash. The more he thought of the matter the more willing he felt to give up his hair in exchange for $500. The money would take him back to England, and make him richer than he had ever been before. The fact that he would be as hairless as a Mexican dog did not bother him. In fact, it would be a benefit, for it would be a basis for any stories of adventure he might choose to weave concerning his American life. His hair is not red, but is of a brown hue. But his mustache is red, and he thought this might atone. So he wandered up to the place indicated in the advertisement.

There were half a dozen men ahead of him, all of whom were more or less redheaded, but they had failed of passing the examination. On the strength of his hair alone Hewitt would make a good football player, and when the doctors saw him their faces lighted up. The hair suited in every way except its shade. Hewitt explained about his mustache, and the doctors agreed with him.

"Does your hair grow rapidly?" asked one of the doctors.

"It keeps me broke getting it cut," replied Hewitt.

"You'll do," said the doctor.

Then the baldheaded man who wants to be redheaded was notified of the success of the hunt for hair. His name is Wilder, and he is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He will probably be in New-York in a few days to undergo the operation.

Hewitt was not feeling very well last night. The more his thoughts dwelt on being scalped the less he liked the idea.

"Will it hurt very much?" he asked one of the doctors.

"Oh, we'll give you chloroform," he was told.

"Do you have to cut very deep?"

"We have to go to the skull in order to save the roots of the hair."

Hewitt shuddered a little and studied the carpet.

"But I get the $500 as soon as it's over, don't I?" he asked.

He was assured that he would, and, brightening up, he added:

"Well, it's a lot of money, and I don't mind being baldheaded for that much."

Then he wandered out to await the operation.

DOG CLUNG TO HER ANKLE

When Maud Smith's Father Took Her in His Arms His Brute Friend Was Crazed with Jealousy.

BAYPORT, L. I., Oct. 18.—Eight-year-old Maud Smith was frightfully bitten by a bull dog yesterday in front of her home. The child's father had been away for two weeks and Maud ran out into the street to meet him as he walked from the railroad station.

One of Mr. Smith's neighbors owns a white bull dog which is very fond of Mr. Smith. As soon as the beast saw Mr. Smith coming he ran out into the road and was almost beside himself with joy. When Mr. Smith had patted him, no further attention was paid to the dog. Mr. Smith put out his hands to pick up his daughter when the dog growled savagely and seemed crazed with jealousy.

Maud wrapped her arms around her father's neck, and the brute, which is an unusually large one, sprang at her and fastened his teeth in her ankle. As Mr. Smith held his little girl in his arms the dog's whole weight dangled from her foot. The father tried frantically and desperately to shake the dog off and raised Maud away above his own head, but the dog hung fast. Maud was laid upon the ground and then Mr. Smith and some of the neighbors, who had been attracted by the father's cries, pounded the bull dog unmercifully, but he hung to the child's foot with a fearful grip. Almost besides himself with rage the father kicked the dog terrific blows in the jaw.

The dog's fangs loosened their hold for a moment, and in an instant two strong men were pulling his jaws far enough apart to free Maud's ankle. The ankle was terribly torn. The flesh and tendons were ripped apart to the bone. Doctors were obliged to cut out the lacerated flesh and sinews to dress the wound.

TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH A DOG.

Seventy-five-year-old Richard Weeks of Patchogue Badly Bitten.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 18.—Richard Weeks, seventy-five years old, had a terrible fight with a dog belonging to Benjamin Sellers this morning, and his legs were torn in several places by the animal before it was finally beaten off with clubs by neighbors.

Mr. Weeks, who is very infirm because of his advanced age, was passing the Sellers residence, when the dog attacked him. The animal fastened his teeth in the old man's leg, and held on like grim death.

The old man beat him off once with his cane, but the dog attacked him, and got his teeth in the old man's leg again. This time he would not let go in spite of the heavy cane. The screams of Mr. Weeks attracted a number of people, who finally beat the dog off. It is thought that the animal was mad, and there are fears of hydrophobia.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN A SNOW STORM

Great Loss of Property in the Red River Valley of Minnesota.

ROTHSAY, Minn., Oct. 18.—This region has been swept the last two days by the greatest prairie fire ever known in this section of the Red River Valley. The fire has already destroyed property to the value of over $50,000. Several houses, barns, and graneries have been burned, besides several thousand tons of hay. The fire reached the farm of Henry Timberlake this afternoon. Mrs. Timberlake left her baby boy of four years and went to untie some horses which were in danger. While she was gone the child was surrounded by the flames and perished.

It is snowing to-night, and it is believed the fire will be put out.

Government's New Offices in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Treasury Department to-day accepted the proposition of the owners of the Rand-McNally Building, and leased the property for the temporary use of Federal offices, in Chicago.

All departments but those of the Post Office and customs will be located in this building until the new public building is completed.

To Prevent Use of Eel Weirs.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission has designated President Davis of the commission to act with President Ford of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission with a view of preventing the present unlimited use of eel weirs in the Delaware River, to the detriment of the fish supply.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have taken gold medals against all brands.—Adv.

MARLBOROUGH A PRISONER

The Duke Arrested for "Coasting" on a Bicycle in Central Park.

IGNORANT OF THE ORDINANCE

Taken to the McGown's Pass Substation, Where He Explained to the Roundsman and Was Discharged.

The Duke of Marlborough, whose wedding with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is arranged for next month, was arrested yesterday, while cycling in Central Park. He violated a Park ordinance by "coasting" down the hill near McGown's Pass.

The Duke, when taken to the McGown's Pass Police Station, pleaded ignorance of the Park regulation, and on promising not to repeat the offense, was permitted by the Roundsman in charge to depart.

Since the Duke of Marlborough's return to this city a few days ago, he has been staying at the Plaza Hotel. Being a more or less enthusiastic wheelman, he yesterday afternoon took a ride through Central Park. He proceeded leisurely along the east drive until he reached McGown's Pass Tavern. The temptation which the hill at that point offers for "coasting" was too great for the Duke, who put his feet up on the footrests and allowed his wheel to glide down the hill by its own momentum.

The Duke was making rattling good time when he was observed by Park Policeman Sweeney. The policeman called to the young man to stop, but the Duke, blissfully unconscious that he was an offender, bowled merrily along.

The policeman, who is something of a sprinter, ran after the bicycle, and by continuous shouting attracted the attention of the Duke, who immediately alighted and desired to know what was the matter. The policeman told him he was under arrest, and then asked him his name. His astonishment was great when informed that his prisoner was the Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke willingly accompanied Sweeney to the McGown's Pass Sub-Station, where the policeman explained to Roundsman Ryan, who was in charge, the nature of the offense. The Duke said he regretted the occurrence, and assured the Roundsman he was unaware of the existence of the ordinance which he had broken.

Roundsman Ryan discharged his illustrious prisoner after warning him not to repeat the offense. This is the usual course pursued with prisoners arrested for the first time for violating Park ordinances.

The Duke returned to his apartments at the Plaza Hotel after telling the policeman that he had had enough bicycle riding for one day.

WAITER TROY SHOT HIS WIFE

An Astor House Employe May Be a Murderer—Meeting Him at a Ferry, She Refused to Go Home.

Patrick Troy, twenty-six years old, a waiter in the Astor House, this city, shot and, it is believed, fatally wounded his wife, Mary Ann, twenty years old, in Thirty-ninth Street, near the ferry, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night.

Troy married the woman two years ago, while he was a private in Company K, First Artillery, at Fort Hamilton. He received his discharge from the army last May, and then went to Ireland to see his family. He returned two months ago, and two weeks ago went to live with his wife, at 150 Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. He endeavored to reform her, as, it is said, she had not been all that she should have been.

When he left the Thirty-ninth Street ferryhouse last night he met his wife, and asked her to go home with him. She refused to do so, saying she was waiting for a friend.

He then fired two shots at her, one of which took effect in the left breast and the other in the right arm. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said last night she could not recover. Troy was arrested.

SHOULD NOT HAVE SOLD THE ILLINOIS

Gov. Altgeld May Be Called to Account for Having Done So.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The sale by the State of Illinois of the model brick battleship Illinois, which contained the Navy Department exhibit at the World's Fair, has caused much dissatisfaction at the department, and measures are on foot to cause Gov. Altgeld to refund the money the State obtained from the junk dealers who purchased the vessel.

The Illinois was turned over to the State for the use of its naval militia, and for that specific purpose only. It is claimed at the department that the Governor has disorganized and disbanded the naval militia organization, and that the State is therefore not entitled to any profits from the sale or from the use of the brick ship.

According to the construction placed on the matter at the department, the Illinois reverted to the United States Government with the disbandment of the naval reserves. Gov. Altgeld will hear from the department on the subject shortly.

DR. ABBIE J. SEYMOUR KILLED

Her Terribly Mutilated Body Found on a Railroad Track.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The body of Dr. Abbie J. Seymour was found last night lying on the New-York Central Railroad tracks, near the waterworks. Her skull was crushed beyond recognition, and one of her hands and both of her feet were cut off. It is supposed she was struck by a West Shore train which passed shortly before she was found. Dr. Seymour was the most prominent professional woman in Buffalo. She was born in Batavia forty-two years ago, and was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Seymour had lately been in bad health, and returned from a sanitarium yesterday morning. She left her home in the afternoon, and was not seen again until her body was discovered.

To be Built by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, has decided to build fifty three-inch rapid-fire naval landing guns at the Washington Navy Yard. Bids were invited for this work. When the proposals were opened it was found that the department could construct the guns at the Washington yard at a cost considerably lower than that named by any bidder.

Preparation of the Bering Sea Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—As Secretary Olney will leave for Boston next week the preparation of the treaty to settle the damages growing out of the seizures in Bering Sea will be postponed until the 28th inst. if that date be acceptable to the Canadian representative who will be invited to be present.

Mayor Pingree's Big Victory.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—In the Republican primaries Mayor Pingree secured 104 out of a total of 110 delegates, who will, at the City Convention to-morrow, renominate Pingree.

NEW RAILWAY LINE IN PERU

Promise to the Government to Build Within Three Years and Confident Assertions in the Future.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 18.—Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. Billinghurst returned here to-night.

Mr. Billinghurst has made a promise to the Government to exert all efforts in order that the new railway line may be built within three years.

He will study and try to solve the labor difficulty. He is convinced that there is a splendid future in Peruvian affairs.

BANCO UNION'S CREDIT SECURE

A Combination with Banco Agricola Effected and Any Deficit in Liquidation Secured by the Government.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Oct. 18.—The combination of the Banco Union of Quito with the Banco Agricola of Guayaquil, foretold in these dispatches, has been effected.

Alfaro's Government allays popular excitement about the Banco Union's notes by guaranteeing the payment of any deficit in the liquidation. The deficit may amount to 200,000 sucres.

BRITISH CLAIM UPON BELGIUM

Indemnity to Stokes's Widow and Trial by Court-Martial of Capt. Lothaire for the Trader's Execution.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The Tageblatt says that Great Britain has demanded that Capt. Lothaire, the Belgian officer who ordered the execution of the British trader, Stokes, in Africa, be tried by a court-martial on the charge of murder, and that Belgium pay an indemnity of 1,000,000f. to Stokes's family.

A BAD FIRE AT BLANCHESTER, OHIO

Sixty Stores in Ashes—Twenty Residences Burned Down—Two Churches Destroyed.

BLANCHESTER, Ohio, Oct. 18.—A large portion of this town is in ashes. A fire started at noon in Burke's livery stable, from carelessness of some smoker, and raged up to 10 o'clock to-night. A high wind prevailed almost the entire time, sweeping the flames and brands in every direction. Buildings four blocks away caught from burning cinders.

Every business house in the town suffered. Sixty stores are in ashes. Twenty-odd residences were burned down. Two churches, two bank buildings, and the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Halls were also destroyed.

Editor A. C. Bell and Frederick Rice, a fireman, were badly burned.

Following are the principal losers: W. H. Carnahan, $7,000; Blanchester Bank, $6,000; H. L. Day, $4,000; T. Baldwin, $5,000; St. Clair Hotel, $8,000; John Bondley, $5,000; Odd Fellows' Hall, $6,000; Thomas Hodley, Opera House, $6,000; M. E. Church, $6,000; Masonic Hall, $3,500. Numerous small losses occurred. The total loss will be over $150,000, with insurance not exceeding $40,000.

CAR WRECKED, THREE MEN KILLED

A Gang of Bridge Workers Carelessly Left a Switch Open and a Train Ran into Their Car.

CEYLON, Ind., Oct. 18.—The pay car on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad was wrecked here to-day. Three men were killed, and several badly injured.

The dead are:
BROWN, WILLIAM.
GIBSON, JAMES.
MALOTT, JOHN.

A gang of bridge workers had pushed their car on to a switch to let the pay car pass, but neglected to close the switch, and the train, running fifty miles an hour, dashed into them.

The pay car and engine were wrecked.

Physicians from Decatur and a wrecking train are on the scene. Several are said to be fatally hurt. The dead men resided here and leave large families.

A LONG MEETING OF THE CABINET

Many Matters Engage the Attention of the President and His Advisers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The first Cabinet meeting since the President's return was held to-day, all the members being present. The meeting lasted two hours and a half.

The Cuban situation and many matters of foreign policy as well as of domestic administration occupied the attention of the President and his confidential advisers. Each Cabinet officer carried over a portfolio filled with papers requiring the President's consideration, and, notwithstanding the unusual length of the session, a very large pile of documents remained unacted upon when the Cabinet adjourned.

As the President is going to Atlanta, there will be no further meeting until after his return.

A GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS

Property Valued at $300,000 Destroyed —Rice Mill B Burned Down.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—A disastrous fire occurred here about 6 o'clock this evening. All the buildings fronting the river on the square between Elysian Fields Street and Esplanade Avenue were burned.

Rice Mill B, formerly known as Perseverance Rice Mill, was entirely destroyed. It was one of the finest and best-equipped rice mills in the country, having been thoroughly equipped with the newest and most improved machinery only eighteen months ago.

It is said there was at least $100,000 worth of clean rice in the mill. The amount of the loss could not be stated to-night, but it is possibly $300,000, partially insured.

A Good Season for Deer.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The season for deer in the North Woods this Fall has been unequaled during the last quarter of a century. The deer have been practically saved by the law which limits the transportation of carcasses, which in all cases must be accompanied by the owner. Sixteen deer were last Monday carried to Saratoga from points south of North Creek; Friday forty-two and Saturday twenty-three carcasses were transported. A party of hunters from Chestertown came out of the woods last week bringing with them thirty-seven deer as the result of a ten days' hunt.

Told Where He Hid Jewelry.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Samuel Blum, who was arrested Wednesday for stealing jewelry from Samuel Miller, the father of his fiancée, was taken to White Plains to-day to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The jewelry was found yesterday hidden in a stone wall at a lonely spot between here and Greenwich, Conn. Blum pointed out where he had hidden it. He gave a bond of $1,000 as a pledge of good faith before he was allowed to pass over the State line.

FEES TO COMMIT LUNATICS

Serious Charge in Which Two City Examiners Are Implicated.

EXACTION ON THE PATIENTS' ACCOUNT

What Dr. Allen Fitch Demanded in the Case of "Mrs. Smith"—The Payments as Provided for by an Annual Salary.

A serious charge, in which the two official city examiners are implicated, has just come light through the exactment of fees by one of these examiners for work done in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, for which he is supposed to be compensated by an annual salary.

The names of the two city examiners of insane are Dr. Allen Fitch and Dr. Wildman, the first of whom receives $1,200 a year, and the second $1,000. Their duties are prescribed by a code of rules sanctioned by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Rule 14 says:

The duties of the Examiners is to determine the patient's sanity or insanity as rendering him or her a proper or improper subject for commitment to an asylum, and they must record their decision upon this point simply and specifically.

Rule 24 says:

When a patient who has been brought to the pavilion is found insane and is committed to any other than the city asylums, a copy of the commitment shall be placed on file in a book kept for the purpose at the pavilion.

Mrs. Smith, as a certain insane patient will be called so as to spare her family needless annoyance, became a dangerous lunatic on Oct. 8 last and threatened to kill her husband, who is a clerk in the city holding a responsible position at a moderate salary.

As this was Mrs. Smith's second attack, her husband went immediately before a City Magistrate and secured her arrest for disorderly conduct, in order that she might be committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue for an examination as to her sanity.

The woman was taken to Bellevue by a detective, and her husband accompanied her. As soon as she was placed in a room, a female nurse came out and handed Mr. Smith one of Dr. Allen Fitch's visiting cards, saying that he had better call upon the doctor at 6 o'clock that evening.

Mr. Smith sent his sister-in-law, to whom the doctor, according to her account, said: "Money talks." Dr. Fitch then explained that, as Mr. Smith wished to place his wife in a private institution, he would consult his own interests and dispose of his wife's case in the quickest and most convenient manner by paying him $20 for the commitment certificate, which must be signed by two physicians registered with the State Lunacy Commission. Otherwise, Dr. Fitch said, he would send the woman at once to the city pauper insane asylum.

The sister-in-law returned to Mr. Smith and told him what was expected. Mr. Smith took $20 and went immediately to Dr. Fitch's residence at 152 West Thirty-fourth Street. Dr. Fitch told Mr. Smith that the charge was $30, not $20, as he had previously stated, and also said that this fee was to be divided between himself and Dr. Wildman, the other city examiner.

Mr. Smith next day returned to Dr. Fitch's house with the remaining $10 and found the doctor from home. In the same house, however, Dr. Joseph Kindred, who keeps a private asylum for the insane at Darien, Conn., has an office, the two names, "Dr. Allen Fitch" and "Dr. Kindred" appearing beside each other on the same window, as is customary with physicians who are in partnership.

Dr. Kindred accepted the $10 on behalf of Dr. Fitch, and gave a receipt for it, and Mr. Smith, then and there, made arrangements to have his wife sent to Dr. Kindred's asylum, paying two weeks' board in advance. The commitment was promptly made out and the woman sent to Dr. Kindred's institution, where she is now.

Mr. Smith on Oct. 12, received the following receipt, which he showed to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

152 West Thirty-fourth Street,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 10, 1895.

MR. SMITH TO ALLEN FITCH, M. D., DR.
To professional services rendered to date to Mrs. Smith in examination with regard to mental condition, certificate of lunacy, and having same approved, Dr. Wildman and self.
ALLEN FITCH, M. D., with thanks.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon H. H. Porter, President of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and asked him if Dr. Fitch's procedure in this case had the approval of the board. President Porter replied:

"It has always been the practice for the city examiners in lunacy to charge a fee for their services to patients about to be committed to private

Facts

1st—Catarrh is a constitutional disease. The best doctors in the world say so.
2d—It requires a constitutional remedy. Every one can see that this is sense.
3d—The experience of thousands proves that the true remedy is found in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills. 25 cents.

City Magistrate, and is, therefore, in the legal custody of the city?" President Porter was asked.

"None at all," he replied. "My idea is that where the friends of insane patients are able to pay they ought to pay. The committing of an insane person by a City Magistrate is a mere matter of form to permit the examination to be made."

"But these examinations," the reporter insisted, "are made by paid officials of the city in a room owned by the city in the ordinary course of their daily work. If fees are paid for such service, they ought to be turned into the city treasury, ought they not?"

"By law the Commissioners of Charities and Correction can receive no money for services rendered by the department, except 50 cents a day for country patients taken into Bellevue Hospital," Mr. Porter replied, "so, that if the examiners receive fees, they must keep them for themselves."

"Then why are the friends of the patients told to call at an examiner's private residence and not asked to pay the money down in the insane pavilion?"

"I think Dr. Fitch's method was irregular in this respect," said President Porter, "but I have always found him a fine, manly, pushing young fellow, anxious to get on in the world. He knows that if he does anything wrong no one would jump harder upon him than I would."

President Porter then suggested that the reporter should see Dr. Fitch personally and ask him for an explanation. He called up Dr. Fitch on the telephone and asked him to remain at home until the reporter arrived.

Before leaving, the reporter asked President Porter if the amount of private fees received annually by the examiners had ever been calculated and if he thought a fee of several hundred dollars would be excessive even in the case of a millionaire. President Porter said that the amount depended entirely upon the means of the patient and did not seem in the least surprised that Dr. Fitch should ask any patient's friends for such a large fee. The reporter put the question because he had positive knowledge as the result of his own inquiries that Dr. Fitch had obtained several large fees, while acting as an official examiner, owing to the dread of publicity which rich patients' friends had through disputing the amount of the bills which he had sent them.

Dr. Fitch was found in the house which he jointly occupies as an office with Dr. Kindred. He is short in stature, broad though not stout, has a clean-shaven face and a vivacious manner. When Mrs. Smith's case was explained to him he grew nettled and said that Mr. Porter should first have spoken to him instead of to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He also said that $30 was a very small fee, as it was divided between himself and Dr. Wildman, whereas one well-known specialist in nervous diseases, whose name he named, charged at least $50 for his single signature to a lunacy certificate.

Going into general explanations, Dr. Fitch contended that the line between his official and personal relations to patients who were committed for examination as to their sanity was perfectly clear and distinct. His duty, as he conceived it, was only to make out commitments for such insane persons as were to be sent to the city asylums.

When confronted with Rule 14, which says "commitment to an asylum," Dr. Fitch retorted by showing the legal form as prepared by the State Commission in Lunacy. This form leaves a blank for the name of the particular institution to which the patient is to be sent.

According to Dr. Fitch, a commitment could not first be made out for a city asylum and afterward changed to a private institution without subjecting the patient and his or her friends to the annoyance and trouble of paying a visit first to Ward's Island. He always explained carefully to patients' friends that this would have to be done unless they chose to employ himself and Dr. Wildman in their private capacity to make out the commitment for the private institution. He was also careful to explain that the patient's friends were at liberty to bring in other qualified physicians to make the examination.

Dr. Fitch was asked if he thought it was the intentional policy of the city to increase the preliminary expenses of committing a lunatic to a private institution so that the friends might be driven to place him in the city's care free of cost to themselves. His reply to this was to summon Dr. Kindred, who laid it down as an invariable rule that the proprietor of a private asylum would not take a patient whose examination had not been paid for by his friends.

Asked as to his relations to Dr. Kindred, Dr. Fitch explained that Dr. Kindred was merely his tenant, and then his attention was drawn to Chapter 446, Laws of 1874, which provides that "it shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of committing him to an asylum of which the said physician is either the Superintendent, proprietor, an officer, or a regular professional attendant therein," Dr. Fitch said quickly:

"I am not Dr. Kindred's partner, and, besides, it would not matter if I were, because his institution is at Darien, Conn., which is outside of New-York State."

To a question by the reporter as to whether sending a lunatic out of this State into another was not kidnapping, Dr. Fitch refused to give any direct answer, but finally admitted that the best legal authorities held that there was no legal means of conveying an insane person beyond the boundaries of the State of New-York.

Then Dr. Fitch told how the practice of sending accounts of private fees to the Commissioners of Charities had been abolished last spring. He said that this was a useless precaution, which had been instituted by Dr. A. E. Macdonald, when he was in charge of the Insane Pavilion, at Bellevue, out of enmity to Dr. Field and himself, who were the examiners when it was first instituted.

Dr. Fitch admitted that he made different charges in different cases, according to the means of the patients and their friends. He also spoke of recommending the friends of patients to send them to institutions which he believed to be well managed. He mentioned Amityville, L. I., and Darien, Conn., as two of these.

Dr. Fitch complained that his present salary was too small for the amount of work he did. He said he was often seven hours at a time in the Insane Pavilion. Without private fees his place would not be worth keeping.

In connection with this last statement by Dr. Fitch, the reporter was informed by three alienists of repute that it was a standing wonder among the members of the medical profession why the examiners kept their places with such small visible remuneration.

"A DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE"

What a Herkimer Editor Says of Warner Miller on the Excise Question.

Editor H. P. Witherstine of The Herkimer Democrat was in this city yesterday. Mr. Witherstine knows a great deal about Herkimer and its observation of the Sunday laws.

"Why," he said, "we have to laugh at Warner Miller's inconsistency in coming down here from his own county of Herkimer preaching the 'maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality,' when the saloons in his own county are wide open on Sunday. It struck me, when I read his speech, what a beautiful picture for Miller's audience it would have been as a background from a stereopticon, while he was speaking, to have the picture of wide-open saloons in Herkimer, and as a contrast how Miller wants them shut up in New-York.

"But there is this much about it—those who have saloons in Herkimer know Miller and his inconsistencies, and to us he is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde on the liquor question. He is a case of 'Now you see him and now you don't,' according to what point of the compass he may be lingering at while going about the State.

"Democratically speaking, we are all right in Herkimer. The party is united and pulling together under Clinton Beckwith's leadership like one man. We are going to do a good deal better this year than we did last year, with the new ballot the Republicans have given us, and I never knew it to fail that when the Republicans changed the ballot-voting system they invariably lost the first election following. That was the record of the Saxton ballot system of voting, and it will be the case this year with the new ballot."

ULTIMATUM ON HARMONY

Proposition Has Been Submitted by the Democrats' Sub-Committee.

THE TAMMANY MEN TO BE WITHDRAWN

Senatorial Districts in Which Changes May Be Made—Suggestions Made by the Wigwam and the State Democracy Men.

The effort to bring about Democratic harmony in the legislative districts of this city progressed yesterday to this extent: The Conference Committees of the State Democracy and of Tammany submitted their propositions to the Sub-Committee of the Democratic State Committee. The Sub-Committee considered the propositions and talked with the representatives of the two organizations, and then submitted a proposition, or ultimatum, of its own to the opposing factions. This proposition is now under consideration by both sides, and responses to it are expected at the Democratic State headquarters this morning.

The ultimatum of the Sub-Committee on Harmony is in substance this: Tammany shall withdraw ex-Police Justice Bernard F. Martin as its candidate for the Senate in the Thirteenth Senatorial District. It shall also withdraw its candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth District, Franklin Bien, and its candidate in the Nineteenth District, Dr. L. W. Schultze. In return, the State Democracy shall withdraw its candidates in all of the other Senate districts, and it shall also nominate a new man in the Fifteenth District, where William H. Low is now its candidate. It shall also withdraw its candidate for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, Mr. Browne, and indorse Amos J. Cummings.

The Thirteenth Senate District is Democratic. There is but a fighting chance for a Democrat in the Fifteenth and the Nineteenth. In case there is a union, it is probable that Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., will be the candidate in the Fifteenth. He was willing yesterday to take the nomination if both Tammany and the State Democracy would unite on him.

Neither side would say last night what answer it would make to the ultimatum of the State Committee. Politicians generally were of the opinion that Tammany would accept it, but that the State Democracy would not, and harmony seemed about as far away as ever.

The Assembly districts were not considered at all in the proposition of the sub-committee.

Ex-Police Commissioner Martin and his brother, ex-Police Justice Martin, were both at the Democratic State headquarters last night, but neither would discuss the situation.

There was also a disinclination to talk on the part of the State Democrats. The proposition made earlier in the day by Tammany was a concession of one-fifth of the supposedly Democratic Assembly districts to the State Democracy and one-fifth of the supposedly Democratic Senate districts. Substantially, it proposed to give the State Democracy two Senators and five or six Assemblymen. It was stipulated that all the State Democracy candidates should be withdrawn in the other districts before noon on Monday, and that Mr. Cummings should be indorsed for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District.

The proposition of the State Democracy was that T. D. Sullivan should be withdrawn and a new man nominated in the Eleventh Senate District in his place; that Mr. Martin should be withdrawn in the Thirteenth and Lawrence T. Sexton made the union candidate, and that Mr. Munzinger be withdrawn by Tammany in the Sixteenth, and Thomas Costigan made the union candidate, and that both candidates be withdrawn in the Eighteenth, where Maurice Featherson is the Tammany candidate.

They were willing to support Ahearn (Tammany) in the Tenth, Schultze in the Twelfth, Cantor in the Twentieth, and Guy in the Twenty-first. As to the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Senate Districts, it was understood that the State Democrat did not believe that they could get ex-Inspector Williams, John J. Cullen, and Thomas J. McManus out.

It was part of the ultimatum of the sub-committee that the State Democracy should again repudiate the indorsement of Williams, and call upon all Democrats to vote for Foley, the Tammany candidate in the Twelfth District.

Tammany's Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon and approved of the proposition made by Messrs. J. J. Martin, John C. Sheehan, and W. P. Mitchell to the State Committees sub-committee. Tammany's Executive Committee will meet again to-day to consider the sub-committee's ultimatum.

The State Democracy proposition was signed by ex-Secretary Fairchild, Col. Robert G. Monroe, and Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC EDITORS SAY

All Agreed that Party Workers Are Together and Will Meet Success.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Editorial Association met at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday and discussed various campaign matters with Chairman Hinkley and John A. Mason. The latter presided at the meeting.

Those present were Stephen H. Parker of Geneva, President of the Association; C. H. Buck of Glens Falls, J. G. P. Holden of Yonkers, C. F. R. Coe of Greenbush, A. E. Hoyt and James H. Farrell of Albany, H. P. Witherstine of Herkimer, Franklin Fishler of Whitehall, Frank P. Hulette of Arcade, Charles Davis of Kinderhook, and other editors, who were on hand to be advised and render whatever service they could for the party and ticket. They were all enthusiastic over the success of the ticket. All the editors agreed that the Democrats were working together this year. Here are a few of the opinions they expressed:

Frank P. Hulette, editor of The Wyoming County Leader of Arcade, and also the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Forty-sixth District, said:

"Everything in my section of the State points to a grand old-fashioned Democratic victory. There is a total elimination of the factional differences that have hitherto divided in a large measure our party strength. Mine is a strictly agricultural district, and the farmers, who, in proportion to their wealth, are heavy taxpayers, are disgusted with last year's era of petit larceny legislation and poppycock 'reform.' They are still looking longingly for that reduction in the State tax rate promised by the Republican Party platform last year, but they expect to get it by voting the straight Democratic ticket this Fall."

Editor John E. Young of the Middleburg Gazette said: "The political situation in Schoharie County is most encouraging to Democrats. From every school district we get reports that every Democrat is at work, and that the full party vote will be polled. The heavy tax rate is winning many Republican farmers to the support of our excellent ticket, and the fact that if elected Hobart Krum would be the right bower of Platt and help send him to the United States Senate is making the election of Henry V. Borst in the Twenty-seventh District a sure thing."

John George Parker Holden of The Yonkers Gazette and Postmaster of Yonkers said: "We have an excellent local ticket, and, so far as the State ticket is concerned, it goes without saying that it will receive the solid support of the Democrats of Westchester. Matters politically are different with us this year than last. Yonkers is the industrial centre of Westchester. During the year business has revived with us, wages have been restored to their old rate, or nearly so, and the Democratic workingmen who did not vote last Fall and those who were misled to vote the Republican ticket will vote the Democratic State ticket this Fall."

Stephen H. Parker of Geneva, President of the Democratic State Editorial Association, said he was confident that J. H. Metcalfe would be elected Senator in the Ontario-Wayne district.

"We are more enthusiastic this year than we were last," he said, "and, what is more, the Republicans are very apathetic. If the Republicans carry out what they say they will do, we will get a great many Republican votes for Metcalfe for Senator, and consequently Republican votes for the Democratic State ticket. In Ontario the increase in the tax rate over that of 1894 was $31,-425.20 for this year, while in Wayne it was $25,492.89, or over $70,000 for these two counties of our Senatorial district. You can depend upon it that this increase will be rebuked at the polls, for in our section of the State we have a large farming constituency who are opposed to being taxed to death. We will poll a much larger Democratic vote this year than we did last, for Ontario Democrats are hard at work to get out our full vote."

C. R. Coe, editor of The Greenbush Star-Eagle, said: "In Rensselaer County the situation has improved steadily since the local nominations were made. As we approach the election, local differences are disappearing and the importance of success this year is fully appreciated by all members of the party. The record of the Legislature has not only disgusted the farmers, but it has really alarmed them. Such an enormous increase in taxation in these times cannot be explained to their satisfaction. The conditions of last year are therefore reversed. The Republicans are on the defensive this year, and we are on the aggressive. With the earnest efforts that are now being made, our county ticket ought to be elected by a handsome majority. B. W. Stryker, our candidate for Senator, is making a thorough canvass, and is gaining ground every day."

RIGHTS OF THE STATE DEMOCRACY

What Some Lawyers Have to Say About the Ballot Question.

Secretary of State John Palmer mailed to each County Clerk yesterday a list of the tickets to go on the official ballot, and left the State Democracy's column out.

This renewed the question respecting the decision of the Police Commissioners that the State Democracy should have its column and emblem.

Corporation Counsel Scott, John De Witt Warner, and several other prominent lawyers discussed the matter yesterday, and late last night the following memorandum was issued from the State Democracy's headquarters, 28 East Twenty-second Street, defending the position of the organization on the ballot question:

The Secretary of State must certify to local election officers the tickets filed with him, and their order of precedence on the ballot.

The law provides, however, for party nominations by parties nominating only local officers. The place of these parties on the ballot must be settled by the local election officers. The law provides also for a local option like the New-York State Democracy, must be filed with the local election officers. The Secretary of State has nothing to do with it. Officially, he knows nothing about it. There may be many tickets on the local ballot of which the Secretary of State has no official knowledge.

The Secretary of State, in certifying to the local election officers the party names and emblems filed with him, has done precisely what the law requires him to do. It is no part of his function to advise the local officers in respect to local tickets only or the tickets of factions of a State party, where such factions exist.

The New-York State Democracy stands as a faction of the Democratic Party, disagreeing with the faction recognized as regular by the State Convention, but disagreeing with it on local candidates only. It has made its party nominations of local officers in the manner provided by law, and is indisputably entitled to a party column with rooster emblem, and its local candidates.

Under the provisions of the law above referred to, and under the authority of repeated decisions of the courts, the New-York State Democracy is entitled to have the candidates of its party for State offices printed at the head of its column, under its own emblem, just as last year the courts decided that it was entitled, under similar circumstances, to have the candidates of its party for State officers printed at the head of its separate ballot.

GERMAN-AMERICANS INTERESTED.

They Are Enthusiastic Over the Success of the Democratic State Ticket.

The German-Americans are taking a very active interest in the campaign for the Democratic State ticket. A committee from the German-American Reform Union called on Chairman Hinkley, at the Democratic State headquarters, yesterday. They were headed by Carl L. Lewenstein and John Feierabend.

They told Mr. Hinkley that if he had any advice to give they would cheerfully follow it. They were very enthusiastic over the probable success of the Democratic State ticket, saying that Warner Miller had made the issue plain for the Germans, and they were going to take it up with a result that would astonish the Herkimer statesman when the vote of the Germans was counted for liberalism and not Puritanism on election night.

John D. Teller, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals called at headquarters, yesterday, and had a long talk with Chairman Hinkley. Other callers included ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who said that he was going to support the State ticket heartily, and Col. John J. Gifford who said the same thing. They did not leave together.

Senator Hill Anxious for Harmony.

Senator Hill arrived from Washington late last night and went at once to the Democratic State Headquarters, where he was closeted for some time with Chairman Hinkley. He was particularly anxious to learn what progress had been made toward bringing about harmony in the legislative districts of this city. He will remain here to-day, and will do what he can toward securing satisfactory results.

Senator Hill will make the principal speech at the great Democratic mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Union next Wednesday night.

Democratic Business Men Meet.

The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Democratic Association, and representatives of the Business Men's Clubs, met last night at the Hoffman House, to make arrangements for the present campaign.

The meeting was adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock, at the office of W. D. H. Washington, 145 Broadway, when resolutions will be adopted.

Among those present last night were Walter Stanton, Augustus W. Peters, Alexander Meakim, C. A. King, John A. Mapes, W. D. H. Washington, and H. D. McCord.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS

—A shrewd move has been made by the Thacher men in Albany. When the scheme for the renomination of Mayor Oren E. Wilson for Mayor had about failed, the Thacher men set out and helped the independent plan along. They signed the petition placing Mr. Wilson in nomination, on the theory that the Wilson independent movement would divide the Republican vote and make Mr. Thacher's run the easier. The certificate of Mr. Wilson was filed the last day allowed by law, and the following day Mr. Wilson published a formal acceptance. In it he states his regret that the new Constitution cut his term short by four months, and, in concluding, says: "Believe me, I esteem it an honor, than which none can be greater, that you desire me to lead in this new fight for high purpose against low motives, and that, in view of my record, which has been known to all our citizens, your verdict should be, 'Well done!' your command, 'Go forward again!'"

—Ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams, Republican candidate for the Senate in the Twelfth District, says he knows who it was that called out his name at the Cooper Union mass meeting when Warner Miller was speaking the other night. "It was the seventh juror in the Stokes trial," said the ex-Inspector. He does not like me because I raided a house in the Tenderloin district some years ago, and compelled a woman friend of his to stay all night at the station house. He took that way of getting square with me."

—The Police Justices appointed under the Reform bill by Mayor Strong are preparing a document which will show what changes have been brought about in the police court business and methods since the old Justices were removed. Its preparation has been intrusted, it is said, to Justice Leroy B. Crane. It will be made public in a few days and will doubtless be regarded as an effective anti-Tammany campaign document. Statistics as to arrests, cases disposed of, and finances will, it is said, have a prominent place in it.

—Jacob A. Cantor has begun a vigorous campaign for re-election to the Senate from the Twentieth Senate District. The feeling engendered by the fight for the nomination is already disappearing. Democrats all over the State are deeply interested in Mr. Cantor's canvass, owing to his record in the Senate and the fact that he will be the Democratic leader of that body.

—Daniel O'Connell, candidate for City Court Judge on the fusion ticket, has opened headquarters at the St. James Hotel. John Fennel, one of the fusion candidates for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, has opened headquarters at the Morton House, and is making an active canvass.

—Charles Steckler said last night that the Independent County Organization's ticket would carry all the lower east side districts. Mr. Steckler thinks he knows all about it. Ex-Civil Justice Alfred Steckler has given up his law practice for the present so that he can devote all of his time to his canvass.

—The Tammany leaders were claiming yesterday that a careful examination showed that they had the best of the registration for the first two days. Some of the advocates of the fusion ticket agreed with them, but they have high hopes for the last two days. Comparisons by districts show nothing of value because of the reapportionment.

—William M. Hahn of Ohio, member of the Republican National Committee, is very certain that the Republicans will carry that State this year. "It is simply a question of how large will the majority be," said Mr. Hahn at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other night.

—Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District, who opposed the nomination of Thomas F. Grady in the Fourteenth Senate District, said yesterday that Mr. Grady could not be beaten. Mr. Murphy is giving him very hearty support.

—County Clerk James D. Walsh of Albany has refused to place the names of the regular local nominees of the Democrats in the party column of the Democratic Party Reform Organization. An appeal probably will be taken from the decision of the County Clerk.

—A member of the Republican Club is authority for the statement that if the Republicans have a majority of the Legislature when Mr. Hill's successor is to be elected the man most likely to be chosen is Elihu Root.

—The Republican State Committee has issued a campaign button. It has a picture of the alleged eagle, goose quill, ballot box, and sun, which make up the party emblem. The sun is fire red, as if it were just going to set.

—Chairman Steele of the Republican Club's Campaign Committee says the club will have another mass meeting soon, at which Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania will be the principal speakers.

BOUGHT STOCK THAT WAS UNLISTED

Allen E. Madden Now Accuser of "His Friend," J. E. Cuthell.

Allen E. Madden, a dealer in oils, at 229 Front Street, this city, who lives at Cranford, N. J., was induced about a year ago to buy $396 worth of stock in the New-York and Newark Elevated Railroad Company. A friend, James E. Cuthell, thirty-seven years old, of 993 Dean Street, Brooklyn, said it was a good investment, and that he had 400 shares in it. Cuthell told him that he was Vice-President of the Chesapeake and Fredericksburg Railroad, and that a certain Wall Street broker would get the stock for him.

The broker, the police say, was in the scheme with Cuthell, and after getting all he thought he could out of Madden he left the city. When Madden could not find the broker or Cuthell he looked up the New-York and Newark Elevated Railroad and learned that no such stock was listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Madden procured a warrant Aug. 22, 1894, for Cuthell. For some reason which the police have not explained, the warrant was not served until yesterday, when the prisoner was found in his office, at 123 Liberty Street. On the door was his name, followed by "Vice President Chesapeake & Fredericksburg R. R."

When searched, Cuthell had old passes on several railroads made out in his own name. He also had a certificate for fifty shares of stock in the United States Tobacco Company of New-York. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

Mr. Harburger Explains to the Mayor.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger, the Independent County Organization's candidate for County Clerk, says he called on Mayor Strong yesterday morning and told him that his acceptance of the nomination for County Clerk did not in any way decrease his friendliness for the present city administration.

He accepted the nomination only on principle, he said, and in accordance with his honest convictions. He told the Mayor that, while he was for more liberal excise laws, he would do all he could to enforce the present laws, in accordance with the views of the Mayor.

Mayor Strong told the Commissioner that he had no fault to find with him for his acceptance of the nomination, and that he was well pleased with the acts of the Excise Board.

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COLORED REPUBLICANS IN LINE

Report of Their County Organization Committee That Conferred with Mr. Lauterbach Satisfactory.

The Colored Republican County Organization held a special meeting last night at 114 West Fifty-third Street, for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of a conference committee appointed at the last meeting to "confer with the Chairman and officers of the regular Republican County Committee relative to the indorsement of the fusion ticket and the recognition and compensation for such."

The committee submitted a voluminous report to the effect that it had seen Mr. Lauterbach, who promised that in the event of the election of the county ticket the organization would be fairly treated in the distribution of patronage, and that any colored applicant for office in order to be recognized by the appointing power would be required to have the indorsement of the Colored Republican County Organization. The report caused much joy among the members, many of whom said it was one of the most desirable reports that any colored organization had ever received under the same circumstances.

Frank D. Pavey, the Senatorial nominee, addressed the meeting. He urged the colored voters to do their utmost for the ticket. He promised, if elected, to abide by the decision of the Republican caucus so far as the election of a United States Senator was concerned; but reserved the right to disregard the caucus in measures affecting the interests of his constituents.

In response to a call issued by Col. "Bill" Johnson, the colored voters of the Fifth Assembly District held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night at 109 Clinton Place, and indorsed the Republican State ticket and the fusion county ticket. Col. Johnson presided, and the first speech of the evening was made by Ellery White, who called on his hearers to hold themselves aloof from all bribes on election day and to vote a straight Republican ticket. Col. Johnson then addressed the meeting.

ITS ADDRESS OUT TO-DAY.

Committee of Fifty to Speak in Defense of the Fusion Ticket.

It was expected that the Committee of Fifty would give out for publication yesterday an address to the public in relation to the county ticket, which has been submitted by the committee to the consideration of the voters and in answer to published criticisms on the making up of the ticket, but the subcommittee, on which the duty of preparing the address devolved, has not completed the document.

The committee consists of Charles S. Fairchild, Elihu Root, Seth Low, John Claflin, and George L. Rives. Four members of the committee, Messrs. Fairchild, Low, Claflin, and Root, met in private session at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and remained in session for over an hour.

When the committee adjourned Mr. Fairchild said the preparation of the address had not been finished. The original draft of the document had been subjected to many changes, which were being considered by the committee. Another meeting of the committee will be held to-day, at which the address will be completed and given out for publication.

Anti-Tammany Ratification.

An anti-Tammany ratification meeting was held last night at the Cleveland Club, Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, in the Thirty-first Assembly District.

Congressman John De Witt Warner was the principal speaker. James Byrne, Ernest Hall, John A. Henneberry, State Democracy candidate for the Senate in the Twentieth District, and Daniel Caruse, and Thomas S. Keating, candidate for Register, also delivered addresses.

Declares for the Fusion Ticket.

There was a lively fight in Good Government Club P, at 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, last night over a resolution introduced by Ronald K. Brown, which virtually repudiated the Good Government Club's county candidates. It was carried by 44 to 16 votes.

The resolution declares the only way to defeat Tammany is to vote the fusion ticket, and calls on the convention to withdraw the Good Government ticket.

A general meeting of Good Government Clubs will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the recital hall of Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The purpose of the meeting is to inform members regarding the nominations and to discuss the campaign issues.

Vote on Excise Question Invited.

The Woman Suffrage League, which occupies space at the Food Exhibition in Madison Square Garden, has invited all citizens to vote on the excise question.

For this purpose it has three ballots, on which are printed the following questions:

1. Shall the saloons be open on Sunday?
2. Shall the present excise law be enforced?
3. Would the city be benefited by a modification of the present excise law?

Miss Harriette A. Keyser, organizer of the League, has charge of the voting. Miss Keyser said last night that a number of persons had already cast their votes. The polls will be kept open until Nov. 2, when the votes will be counted.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

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ROUSED FOR MR. SHEPARD

Fifteen Hundred Brooklyn Eastern District Voters Rally.

MR. GROUT COMPARED TO ARNOLD

C. J. Patterson Scores the Regulars and Mr. Shepard Calmly Gives the Reasons Why Reform Should Be a Winner.

A rousing mass meeting in the interest of Edward M. Shepard and the other candidates of the Democratic Reform Party was held at Broadway and South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, last night. It was the opening meeting of the reform campaign in the Eastern District. Fully 1,500 men were present.

George Foster Peabody made a brief speech outlining the purposes of the Democratic Reform Party. He said that if every man voted according to his conscience there was no doubt he would vote for Edward M. Shepard.

The mention of Mr. Shepard's name elicited great applause.

Henry C. Wright was permanent Chairman. Mr. Wright alluded in his opening remarks to the men who have left the reform party. He said they were swayed by personal feeling for other candidates rather than by principle. Those who were true to the party last year are true, he said, to-day. He urged all to "stick to the ship" and not strike their colors.

Charles J. Patterson was introduced by Mr. Wright and was welcomed with three cheers. He spoke of the Columbian frauds, which he said were perpetrated by a gang which knew no principle that a dollar could not overcome. It was the same company of freebooters that tried to rob the people by means of the East New-York water steal, he declared. The frustration of the plan was due, he said, to the determined attitude of Edward M. Shepard, who might have had what he pleased if he would sell his honor.

The same gang, he declared, is still at the helm of the regular Democracy. Mr. Patterson said all that honorable men could do was done to bring about harmony in this campaign, but he was glad that affairs turned so that it was necessary to fight the old ring.

The City Convention, said Mr. Patterson, was controlled by the Willoughby Street "boss," just the same as the Judiciary Convention. It was first publicly announced that Jacob Neu was to be the candidate for Mayor, and an hour later the announcement was made that Edward M. Grout was slated for the nomination. The delegates' change of mind was due to instructions received from the Willoughby Street auction room.

Mr. Grout might be an honest man, but Mr. Patterson thought it strange that he should have to hire the Academy of Music to tell everybody so. Mr. Grout's purpose, he said, was to destroy the reform organization, and after that was accomplished the old machine would again have full swing in the city. Mr. Patterson criticised Mr. Grout's letter on the question of consolidation, which was in sharp contrast with the refreshing frankness of the views expressed by Mr. Shepard in his letter on the subject.

Mr. Patterson said that, although Mr. Grout was elected a delegate to the reform party City Convention, he did not attend it because the other side had promised him something.

"The American patriots had their Benedict Arnold," declared Mr. Patterson, "and Democratic reform has its Grout."

John A. Taylor, the next speaker, said that the charge he had to make against the old machine was not that its members had enriched their own coffers, but that they had dragged the name of Democracy in the dust.

Edward M. Shepard entered at this point and was enthusiastically cheered. As soon as Mr. Taylor had concluded his address the reform nominee for Mayor was presented.

Mr. Shepard said he was deeply touched by the manifestations of friendship for himself and the loyalty of those present to the cause of reform. It was impossible, he said, to think of the responsibility devolving upon a Mayoralty candidate without emotion. The Eastern District was especially concerned with the everyday matters which come to its citizens in the administration of the municipal government.

"Why is it that this Eastern District has waited until this time for facilities of communication with New-York, which belonged to it years ago?" he asked. "It is because the men who had control of the city government had no care for the public, but only for the advantage which offices brought to them.

"For the same reason one of the western districts has suffered likewise from misgovernment."

Mr. Shepard told of the causes which led to the Democratic reform movement three years ago. In spite of discouraging predictions, the leaders in the movement, he said, persisted, determined to break the power of the regular machine, with the result that two years ago it was thoroughly beaten and disgraced. After such a defeat it never could recover its former prestige unless it became thoroughly reformed. The old organization refused to take the advice of the reformers in 1894, and the Republicans had no further use for them. So the reform party had to continue its way alone and stand up and be counted, with the result that it polled 18,000 votes. In 1895 the Willoughby Street organization realized that it must take for its candidates men who had been identified with the cause of reform. And so it took men from outside its organization. But the selections were not such men as all men in the city could depend upon for genuine good government, for attached to them was the suspicion that they were under ring influences. Unless men were willing to set a high standard for public officials no good government could be obtained. That was what reform Democracy stands for.

The Republican Party has thrown aside any pretense to being anything else than a party of spoils, said Mr. Shepard, and has therefore parted company with the reform party.

"If the members of all of Mayor Schieren's administration attained to the standard of honesty and ability of the Commissioner of City Works, or the average of City Treasurer Veil, we would be far more grateful to it than we are," said Mr. Shepard. "Yet, with all its faults, it was too good for the Republicans. It had too much of non-partisanship; therefore they have made a fight for an administration that shall be more concerned with the party in the State and Nation than with local affairs."

Mr. Shepard closed by saying that the Democratic Reform Party, on the other hand, was deeply concerned with the best interests of Brooklyn's future.

MR. HENNESSY SEES MR. HARMAN.

Will Reform Suffer Thereby and Is There a Deal?

Considerable comment was caused by a visit of Assemblyman John A. Hennessy to Register Granville W. Harman at the personal headquarters of Frederick W. Wurster in the Germania Building, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hennessy is the nominee of the Democratic Reform Party for Senator in the Fifth Senatorial District against Senator Michael J. Coffey, the "regular" candidate, and Mr. Harman is managing Mr. Wurster's Mayoralty campaign.

Mr. Hennessy was closeted with Mr. Harman nearly half an hour. He declined to state what his business was with Mr. Harman, but Mr. Harman said his errand was purely personal, and had no public interest.

Those who have watched events in the Fifth District lately, however, believe Mr. Hennessy's visit to Mr. Wurster's headquarters was in connection with a deal. Mr. Hennessy has made a statement to several persons, it is said, that he controlled 3,000 votes in the Fifth District, and although he is the Reform Party's candidate for Senator, the Reform Party might not get those votes. This boast, coupled with his visit to Mr. Harman, led many to think yesterday that Mr. Hennessy contemplated a deal by which the votes in his control may be given to Mr. Wurster in return for Republican votes for himself for the Senate.

Their Issue Consolidation.

Edward L. Linton, who is a member of the Greater New-York Commission, and who was defeated for the Senatorial nomination in the Ninth District of Kings County, has entered the field as an independent Republican candidate for Senatorial honors. His Republican opponent is Julius L. Wieman.

Mr. Linton is a consolidationist, while Mr. Wieman is opposed to consolidation. Mr. Linton will make this issue the leading one in his campaign.

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OPINIONS THAT CONFLICT

The Secretary of State Embarrassed by the Attorney General.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The Secretary of State's office and the Attorney General's office are at odds. From the former comes the complaint that by the promiscuous opinions issued from the Attorney General's office regarding election questions it is kept in constant hot water.

The Secretary of State is busy preparing the notices to the County Clerks throughout the State containing the names of candidates which much go on the official ballot. These notices will not be ready for mailing for several days. If an opinion given by the Attorney General to-day is good law, additional names may be added to the ballot, despite the fact that the Secretary of State has declared that the time for filing all nominations has expired. The opinion of the Attorney General is in the following words:

In my opinion, an official ballot voted at an election would not be invalid if it contained the names of persons whose certificate of nomination was filed after the period prescribed by the Election Code. And it would seem, therefore, that the officer with whom the certificate of nomination must be filed may receive it after such period, if within time to print and distribute the ballot.

This is a question not free from doubt, but I think such a receipt, though irregular, would not be illegal.

This opinion is in direct conflict with one rendered on Oct. 15 by the Attorney General. This statement of facts was submitted by the Secretary of State:

At a Democratic Convention, held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for office of Senator in the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, one Emanuel Bronner was nominated. A certificate of nomination, in every respect regular in form, was forwarded to the Secretary of State's office on a date subsequent to the time prescribed by law for the filing of such certificates. It was rejected by the Secretary, and the committee to fill vacancies sent a new certificate, stating the fact of the non-filing of the original certificate.

In his opinion touching this case, Mr. Hancock said:

As I understand it, no question is made as to the legality of your action in rejecting the first-mentioned certificate. It was received too late for filing in your office, as provided by law. The original certificate of nomination was not defective or wholly void. It was simply received too late for filing, and, as a consequence, the name of the party so certified as nominated for the office of Senator cannot be placed in the column of the regular Democratic ticket for office at the coming election.

What the Attorney General may hold to-morrow if a similar case shall come before him nobody knows. The Secretary of State would like to know very much.

HARMONY IN OSWEGO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LATEST FICTION

A Green Private Under Fire.

THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE: An Episode of the American Civil War. By Stephen Crane. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Stephen Crane is very young—not yet twenty-five, it is said—and this picture he presents of war is therefore a purely imaginative work. The very best thing that can be said about it, though, is that it strikes the reader as a statement of facts by a veteran. The purpose of the book is to set forth the experiences of a volunteer soldier in his first battle. The poetical idea of the hero and the coward in war was long since abandoned by well-informed writers. A recent autobiographical account of actual experiences in our civil war bears testimony that every soldier is frightened at the moment of entering battle, and his fright increases rather than diminishes as he grows old in service and more familiar with the dangers he has to encounter. It is true, also, that once in battle all men are much alike. They fight like beasts. Cowards and skulkers are the exception, and cowardice is often the result of some sudden physical disability.

The young private soldier who is the central personage in this remarkable work was a farm boy in one of the Middle States, probably Ohio, though certain peculiarities of the dialect in which Mr. Crane chooses to clothe the speech of all his persons, belong also to Western Pennsylvania and the Hoosier country. Except for those few expressions, such as "Watch out" for "Look out," the talk is a very fair phonetic equivalent for the common speech in parts of this State and Connecticut. The boy does not enlist at the beginning of the war, but his duty to go to the front weighs upon him day and night. He is the only son of his mother, and she a widow and a typical American woman of the old New-England stock, who ever conceals her emotions, and seems to possess no imaginative faculty whatever. She is peeling potatoes when her boy, in his new blue clothes, says "Good-bye," and the exhortation she then delivers is perfectly practical and devoid of all sentiment. There is a black-eyed girl, nameless in the story, who looks after the younth as he trudges down the road, but neither she nor he looks back pretends to be gazing at the sky.

In other words, the early environment of Mr. Crane's hero is absolutely typical, differing in no particular from that of tens of thousands of young men who went to the front in the interval between the Sumter episode and the fall of Richmond. But as to his temperament and the quality of his mind, we cannot speak so positively. He is certainly of a more emotional type than any one of his comrades. His aspirations, perhaps, are no higher than theirs, his mental capacity no larger, his will, certainly, no stronger. But there is a touch of poetry in his nature which most men lack.

Probably Mr. Crane has put some of his own mental traits into the composition of his otherwise commonplace hero. Therefore, it is not possible to accept this graphic study of his mind under the stress of new and frightful experiences as an exact picture of the mental states of every green soldier under his first fire. All its complexities are surely not typical.

Yet it is as a picture which seems to be extraordinarily true, free from any suspicion of ideality, defying every accepted tradition of martial glory, that the book commends itself to the reader. The majesty, the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, Mr. Crane rejects altogether. War, as he depicts it, is a mean, nasty, horrible thing; its seeming glories are the results of accident or that blind courage when driven to bay and fighting for life that the meanest animal would show as strongly as man. For it must be remembered that the point of view is consistently that of the humblest soldier in the ranks, who never knows where he is going or what is expected of him until the order comes, who never comprehends the whole scheme, but only his small share of it, who is frequently put forward as an intentional sacrifice, but yet is a sentient human being, who is bound to have his own opinions founded on the scanty knowledge he possesses, his own hopes and fears and doubts and prejudices.

Private Henry Fleming goes to the war a hot-headed young patriot with his mind brimful of crude ideas of glory, and a settled conviction that his capacity for heroism is quite out of the common. Weary months of drill in camp reduce him seemingly to the proper machinelike condition. He learns many things, among them that the glories of war have been greatly exaggerated in books, that the enemy is not composed chiefly of bragging cowards, that victory is rare and dear, and that the lot of a private soldier is very hard. On the eve of his first battle he has about abandoned all hope of ever getting a chance to distinguish himself. Yet when the hour comes it brings depression instead of exhilaration. He communes with himself, and fears that he is a coward.

The battle Mr. Crane describes is one of those long and bloody conflicts of our civil war that we now freely admit were badly mismanaged through lack of good generalship, which had no particular result except the destruction of human life, and were claimed as prodigious victories by both sides. The green regiment is part of a brigade which is in the centre at first, and for a long while it has nothing to do. Then it has to stand on the edge of a piece of woods and receive the enemy's fire, and return it. This is a short and sharp proceeding, and while it lasts Private Henry Fleming acquits himself creditably. When the enemy's fire stops, he feels himself a hero and feels also that he has done the greatest day's work of his life. The nervous tension has been awful, the revulsion of feeling is correspondingly great. When the enemy's fire is resumed, a few minutes later, he is entirely unprepared. Panic seizes him, he drops his musket and runs for his life.

All that day he is a skulker in the rear of a great battle. His emotions, his mental vagaries, his experiences with the dead and dying, and the terrible nervous ordeal he undergoes are depicted by Mr. Crane with a degree of vividness and original power almost unique in our fiction. The night of the first day finds him back in the camp of his own regiment, lauded by his surviving comrades as a wounded hero. His scalp was cut by a blow of a musket by a retreating soldier, whose flight he tried to stop, for no reason, and he has tied his handkerchief over the wound. He is physically exhausted, and his conscience troubles him sorely.

In the next day's conflict he remains with his regiment. His nervous excitement has increased, but he is no longer so greatly shocked by the spectacle of the dead and dying. He has lost all control of his tongue, and he jabbers oaths incessantly. When his regiment is called upon to repel an advance of the enemy, he excels all his comrades in the ferocious rapidity of his fire. He is again extolled as a hero, but scarcely comprehends the praise. His regiment, esteemed by the division officers, apparently with good reason, as nearly worthless is selected to make a charge which is intended merely to check a contemplated attack of the enemy on the left until reinforcements can be forwarded to that point. It is not expected that any member of the regiment will return alive, and some rude remarks of a staff officer to this effect reach the ears of the men and transform them into demons, but very impotent and purposeless demons. The order is only half carried out. A file of soldiers in gray, behind a rail fence, keeps the blue fellows at bay. They stand like lost sheep, and scarcely return the fire which is destroying them. Yet, on their retreat, they combat bravely enough with a small Confederate body which tries to cut them off. Returning to their own lines, they are received with derision, while their Colonel is roundly abused by his superior. The charge has been a failure, yet it has transformed Private Henry Fleming. He has saved the colors, and he has sounded his own depths. He feels that he will never run away again.

At last his eyes seem to open to some new ways. He found that he could look back upon the brass and bombast of his earlier gospels and see them truly. He was gleeful when he discovered that he now despised them. With this conviction came a store of assurance. He felt a quiet manhood, non-assertive, but of sturdy and strong blood. He knew that he would no more quail before his guides wherever they should point. He had been in touch with the great death, and found that, after all, it was but the great death. He was a man.

The book is written in terse and vigorous sentences, but not without some unpleasant affectations of style which the author would do well to correct. His natural talent is so strong that it is a pity its expression should be marred by petty tricks. When he begins a sentence with "too," for instance, he makes a sensitive reader squirm. But he is certainly a young man of remarkable promise.

Mrs. Burnett's New Story.

TWO LITTLE PILGRIMS' PROGRESS: A Story of the City Beautiful. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mrs. Burnett is probably the most popular living writer of children's stories. Since the great triumph of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" four other books of children's stories from her pen have been widely read, and now comes another, as clear and simple, as interesting and touching, as the best of them.

The little pilgrims are twins, aged twelve, a boy and a girl, the orphaned children of poor folks, who loved books, and knew how to make home happy. But for four years they have been living on the bounty of their Aunt Matilda, a hard, dry, matter-of-fact woman, whose Illinois farm numbers a thousand acres, and who has no mind above threshing machines. The children are not positively ill treated. They have plenty of food and warm clothes. But their minds are neglected. It is the girl, Meg's, idea, that they are much like the pigs on the farm, except that they are not even worth killing at Christmas.

The children are much alike. They have little, square jaws, jet black hair, and big, wistful eyes. They are brave, sturdy little folks, and the girl has a vivid imagination, while the boy has a remarkable head for business. All his life he has saved his pennies, and kept his accounts in a little book, and they have a "Treasure," well hidden in a straw rick. One of the few books they possess is "Pilgrim's Progress," and they know it by heart. They have formulated a slight but intelligible philosophy of life out of it. It is their idea that if they want anything done for them they must do it themselves.

One day they hear a chance remark about a City Beautiful, to be built on the shore of Lake Michigan, an enchanted city, of white fairy palaces, wherein all the treasures of the earth are to be gathered together. Meg's imagination, and their knowledge of Bunyan, enter largely in their early ideas of this wonderful place. But before long they have accumulated another treasure, a horde of newspaper scraps and pictures of the World's Fair. Simultaneously they make up their minds to go to the enchanted city.

How they accumulate the money, and journey to Chicago, alone, and at night; their adventures in the big town, and at the fair, their acquaintance with little Ben, and finally their meeting with a great magician in the enchanted city, who transforms their lives, make up the story.

We can imagine no better book to give the children this Christmas. It is all as delightfully improbable as the veriest fairy tale, yet it is as simple and understandable as possible. Mrs. Burnett's command of pathos is extraordinary. While this is not a sad book, its power lies chiefly in its gentle, elusive pathos. It is free from any mere sentimentality, and in that respect is superior to "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Mr. Birch's pictures do not help the reader. His straw rick is a barn loft. Poor, sturdy little Meg is depicted by him as a fairy child, in a clean white dress, with puffed sleeves, nice black stockings, du Maurier legs, and pretty shoes. And homely, mannish Aunt Matilda, when she gets to Chicago, appears as a trim and youngish lady, dressed in the height of the fashion.

Touches Topics That Vex Us.

THE REV. JOHN HENRY. By Percival R. Benson. New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Mr. Percival R. Benson's small volume, mainly devoted to religious discussion, is written with singular force and directness. The continuity in it is slight. It might be considered as a contrast between the two men—Weston, rather a free thinker, and Henry, who is a rigid orthodox churchman. Weston is master of a country school in some New-England village. He is beloved by his scholars, but is dismissed because he declines giving his pupils any religious instruction. John Henry, who is his scholar, belongs to a rigorous Puritan family. The Henry father believes in the gospel of repression. Mr. Benson draws the peculiarities of this hard creed, where the very air is stifled with intolerance.

John Henry eventually becomes a clergyman—an honest and devout one. His task is the regeneration of the world. He has the highest, the noblest of aspirations. Perhaps his early contact with Weston, his schoolmaster, has done him good. He comes to New-York, and, as chance has it, becomes an assistant in a fashionable church—a church of "sensuous delectation." There religion is taught with a certain "air of distinction." Trustees, or, at least, some of them, think well of John Henry, only they class him as an uncut gem. They trust to polish him and give him an ornate setting in time. But John Henry finds that the money changers are not to be driven from the temple. Quite on the contrary, how could the temple get along at all, and be painted, or have its pews handsomely cushioned, without money? And it is necessarily the money changers who draw the big checks. You can't fight sin effectively without a handsome balance in bank.

The Rev. Fitzmaurice Stokes is a delightful person. His piety you need not question. He is most happily politic. He can run with the fox or the hounds. He has just the necessary pliancy. John Henry, who is aghast at conditions in his fashionable church, comes to the Rev. Fitzmaurice Stokes for advice. "You have," says the Rev. Facing Both Ways, "too serious views of the extent of your responsibility. You are the shepherd. Try and lead, of course; but if the flock don't follow, it is not your fault. Why kick? You benefit nobody. You hurt yourself." John Henry is broken-hearted. He sees with his own eyes the horrors of the tenements. With flaunting vice, there is the contrast of the noblest virtue.

This volume is a remarkable one, because it touches many of those topics which vex us. There is consolation in it, however, for you feel that, though the clouds obscure the dawn, light must come at last.

The Capital and Labor Issue in It.

MISS GRACE OF ALL SOULS'. By William Edwards Tirebuck. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Tirebuck takes an old theme, the struggle between capital and labor, but, no matter how often the subject has been treated, he knows how to discuss it with exceeding originality and dramatic force. The contrast he shows is between the high and lofty Brookster family, the owners of the famous Beckerton coal pits, and the miners who work for them, typified by the humble Ockleshaws. Between these two elements, trying to assuage the bitter strife, is Grace Waite, the vicar's daughter. Grace is in revolt against her father's ways. He always wishes to temporize, even with his Maker. The vicar in his heart and soul knows that Brookster has brought on the terrible strife, when thousands are reduced to a condition of famine so that he can sell his accumulation of coal at a profit. The details of the English mining business the author has mastered, and he presents the rich mine owner in his grand office and the hungry pitmen. The sharp, clever, whole-souled Nance Ockleshaw is a most original character, and is drawn with remarkable effect. The conclusion—Grace Waite's marrying Sam Ockleshaw—may or may not have brought happiness to both the man and the woman. Then it must be remembered that Grace was alone, for her father had died, stricken, as it were, with remorse, because he had preached the Gospel for the rich and not for the poor. He was a tiller in the vineyard for the grapes he could cull, and paid no attention to the roots or the soil.

It is the surprising force of this novel which must strike the reader, and the sustained power. Now and then Mr. Tirebuck quizzes the English representative and current British politics. He shows in a vein of banter how slow is progress and how, between Toryism, which opposes, and Liberalism, which halts, human advance is the tardiest of measures. "Miss Grace of All Souls'" is worthy of the highest commendation.

The American Short Story.

THE BACHELOR'S CHRISTMAS, and Other Stories. By Robert Grant. Illustrated by C. D. Gibson, I. R. Wiles, A. B. Wenzell, and C. Carleton. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A WEDDING, and Other Stories. By Julien Gordon. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.

THE LIFE OF NANCY. By Sarah Orne Jewett. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The American short story continues to thrive. Three volumes of it come under notice this week, and in each of the three there are some ripe and well-formed examples of the art in which our writers of fiction excel.

Robert Grant heads the list with half a dozen collected tales, which are brought out in a sumptuous volume, with pictures by such artists as Gibson and Wiles. Mr. Grant's short stories are models in their way. Each has a beginning and an end, and embodies a perfectly developed romance. He always writes well and simply, with no affectations and with much humor. He commands pathos, too, in a gentle kind of way, although he never goes in for that kind of thing very strongly. In "A Bachelor's Christmas" he pictures the forlornness of the middle-aged, unmarried man in that season when all his married brothers and sisters are compelled to dine with the "things-in-law," and the homes he helps to fill with gifts are closed to him. Mr. Wiggin's suddenly arranged Christmas dinner and dance for bachelors and spinsters, which results so happily for him, is described vivaciously.

In "An Eye for an Eye" Mr. Grant touches the tragedy of life with ingenuity, if not with conviction. We do not believe this story at all, but it is well told. "In Fly Time" is pure farce, in spite of the aeronaut's broken leg, and excellent, too, while "Richard and Robin" is sorrowful again. In the remaining tales humor is uppermost, though not of the farcical kind, and the history of that tontine fund of bachelors is particularly clever and diverting.

Julien Gordon's stories are hardly of the same pattern, but they are all eminently readable. "A Wedding" is a sketch, but a sketch in colors. "The First Flight" is a novelette of nearly 100 pages—as long as some stories that have volumes all to themselves in these days. In it Mrs. Cruger's intimate acquaintance with the habits and manners of society, her felicity of expression, and her sense of humor are well illustrated.

In "Morning Mists" she tells, in the words of a man of the world, who has lived a great deal, the story of his first love. Its object was the mother of one of his college chums, a middle-aged coquette, whose life concealed some mystery which he could never fathom. The reader is equally helpless in this matter. When she died of pneumonia, he placed white violets on her grave. "Raking Straws" is another long novelette, and "The Moujik" is a fanciful tale, told in about 1,000 words. This volume contains more agreeable reading matter than some of Julien Gordon's late novels.

The philosophy of life indicated in Mrs. Cruger's works, however, is not to be commended. Hatred of humbug, hypocrisy, and cant is all very well, though any expression of it in these days seems rather trite and superfluous. Nowadays hypocrisy and cant are less noticeable in society than scoffing and jeering. We have an idea, too, that Violet Hyatt-Titus is quite the best of all the girls in "The First Flight," in spite of her little hypocrisies and self-delusions. She is clean, wholesome, sweet, and virtuous. On the other hand, we do not believe at all in Muriel and her sisters, or their silly mother. It is not true that such girls turn out well. As for their father, Mrs. Cruger may not know it, but he drinks. That accounts for his pecuniary difficulties and his conversation.

Miss Jewett's charm is perennial. In one of this new batch of stories she strays as far away from home as Virginia, and shows her power to portray life in the South soon after the war, with its profound melancholy, as surely and as gently as Miss Woolson used to in her best moods. But the dry humor and dumb pathos of New-England farm and village life are what we look for in Miss Jewett's stories. Some of these New-England tales are veritable little masterworks. There are nine of them, already known to magazine readers, but all worth reading again.

"The Guests of Mrs. Timms" is the one we should pick out for a prize. It is almost as good as "The Passing of Sister Barsett." Of course, its materials are the simplest, and almost every sentence seems to strike a sympathetic chord in the mind of a New-England-bred reader. It was natural enough that Mrs. Flagg and Miss Pickett should take Mrs. Timms's invitation seriously and visit her the first pleasant day in the week after the conference meeting, and equally natural that Mrs. Timms should receive them coldly and not ask them to remove their bonnets; and the affair hardly seems important. Yet it is the foundation matter is a highly finished sketch, the reading of which reveals, as it were, long vistas of pleasant comedy on every page.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Oct. 19, 1895.

BOLDREWOOD.—The Crooked Stick; or, Pollie's Probations.
By Rolf Boldrewood, author of "The Miner's Right." 12mo, cloth. $1.25.

BRIGHTWEN.—Inmates of My House and Garden.
By Mrs. Brightwen, author of "Wild Nature Won by Kindness." Illustrated by Theo. Carreras. 12mo, cloth. $1.25.

CHURCH.—The Beginning of the Middle Ages.
By the late R. W. Church, M. A., D. C. L., sometime Dean of St. Paul's, &c. 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

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By W. J. Loudon, B. A., Demonstrator in Physics in the University of Toronto, and J. C. McLennan, B. A., Assistant Demonstrator in Physics in the University of Toronto. With Illustrations. 8vo, cloth. $1.90, net.

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By Wilhelm Ostwald, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Leipzig. Translated, with the author's sanction, by George McGowan, Ph. D. 12mo, cloth. $1.60, net.

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LITERARY NOTES

—Mr. Crawford's novel, "Casa Braccio," will be issued in book form by Macmillan & Co. on Nov. 1. It will contain the original illustrations by Castaigne.

—Robert Grant has a new book in press with the Scribners. Its title is "The Art of Living," and it deals with such problems as income, the dwelling, living expenses, and education. It will contain over 100 illustrations.

—The Messrs. Scribners will publish this month "An Old New-England Town," by Frank S. Child, which treats in a popular way of pioneer days in Connecticut, the witchcraft craze, Congregational churches as a State religion, the capture of Gen. Silliman by the British, the marriage of John Hancock, the family of Aaron Burr, the burning of Fairfield, the War of 1812, Judge Roger M. Sherman, &c. It will be issued with illustrations, and there will be an édition de luxe, limited to 300 copies.

—Under the title "The Crooked Stick; or, Pollie's Probation," Macmillan & Co. are about to bring out a new story by Rolf Boldrewood, the author of "Robbery Under Arms."

—Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" is now having a greater sale than ever before, the play founded on it having created a new demand.

—Henry Holt & Co. have in preparation "A Diplomat in London, 1871-77," which comprises the letters and notes of M. Charles Gavard, translated from the French.

—The Scribners will publish soon "The Poor in Great Cities," in which are contributions from Sir Walter Besant, Joseph Kirkland, Jacob A. Riis, and other authorities.

—A volume of essays by Julia Ward Howe, having the title "Is Polite Society Polite?" is promised.

—An English newspaper, hearing of the one-volume edition of Browning just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., asks: "How long shall we in England have to wait for such a desideratum? Surely a single-volume Browning, and a single-volume Mrs. Browning, too, would meet with no less ready appreciation here than in the United States."

—Ex-President Harrison has engaged to write a series of ten articles for The Ladies' Home Journal, with the title, "This Country of Ours." The articles are intended especially for women, and deal with the framework and workings of our system of Government.

—"The reciprocal civility of authors," said Dr. Johnson, "is one of the most visible scenes in the farce of life." A neat incident relative to Stanley J. Weyman's "A Gentleman of France" and Prof. Baird's "History of the Huguenots," noticed in The Chap-Book, is to the point. Prof. Baird's work on the Huguenots, when read by Mr. Weyman, brought the facts so vividly before him that it occurred to him that "the period offered splendid opportunities to a novelist." Now, says Mr. Weyman, "Though I felt greatly obliged to Prof. Baird for the inspiration he gave me, I never happened to make his acquaintance or to communicate with him in any way. But only the other day I received a very complimentary letter from him, saying that he had been reading my books. So I wrote him, and told him of the debt I owed him."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Oman. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Vol. VI. 1792-1794. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A SON OF THE PLAINS. By Arthur Paterson. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE OXFORD CHURCH MOVEMENT. Sketches and Recollections. By the late G. Wakeling. With an introduction by Earl Nelson. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

MARRIAGE A COVENANT—NOT INDISSOLUBLE; OR, THE REVELATION OF SCRIPTURE AND HISTORY. By the Rev. J. Preston Fugette. 12mo. Baltimore: Cushing & Co.

DEAR LITTLE MARCHIONESS. The Story of a Child's Faith and Love. With an Introduction by Bishop Gallor. Illustrated. Small quarto. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

KING ARTHUR. A Drama in a Prologue and Four Acts. By J. Comyns Carr. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

AFTER WHICH ALL THINGS; OR FOOTPRINTS AND SHADOWS. By George W. Wardes. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Walter Raleigh. 12mo. New-York: Edward Arnold.

THE SUMMER HEART. By Margaret Granville. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. 50 cents.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES WAGER HULL

Resolutions by the Board of Trustees of the American Institute.

The Board of Trustees of the American Institute of New-York adopted on Thursday resolutions upon the death of Charles Wager Hull, saying:

Charles Wager Hull devoted all the best years of his life to the service of the American Institute. For nearly half a century, with unselfish and unstinted devotion, he gave without measure his time by day and by night, and all the power of his great and rare ability to her cause, so that it may truly be said that to him, more than to any other man, is due the great success of the Institute. His private and personal interests weighed nothing in the balance, and no honor that she can bestow can be deemed too great to show her gratitude for his generous sacrifices in her behalf. In his private life, Mr. Hull commanded the respect and admiration of his fellowmen to a degree that does not fall to the lot of ordinary men. An integrity above suspicion, a judgment almost faultless, a magnanimity well-nigh unique in all his ways, compelled the love of all good men who knew him, and the silence of the bad.

To the more intimate associates of this board, and the Board of Managers, words seem powerless to express the bitter sense of loss that will remain with us for the rest of our lives, when we recall his cheery friendship, his strength in council, his great executive force, and all the incomparable qualities that made him so nearly a perfect man. We desire, as a board and as individuals, to put on lasting record concerning him—he rarely made a mistake, and he never did a small thing.

Mr. Hull was for many years conspicuous in the management of the American Institute fairs.

JOSIAH O. LOW'S ESTATE $4,000,000

Notice that the Will Is to be Filed in Brooklyn Nov. 11.

Josiah O. Low, uncle of Seth Low, President of Columbia College, died in Newport Sept. 16. He was a member of the importing firm of A. A. Low & Co., Burling Slip, this city, and had accumulated a large fortune. He retired from business ten years ago, and had spent most of his time at Newport.

Notice was given yesterday that his will would be filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, Nov. 11, and the executors named, it is said, are Alfred T. White and Samuel S. Huntington.

The value of his estate, it is stated, is about $4,000,000. Mr. Low left two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Alfred T. White, Commissioner of City Works, and the other the wife of Samuel S. Huntington, of 36 Remsen Street.

An Election Inspector Dismissed.

James E. Clarkin, an Inspector of Election in the Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, was dismissed by the Police Board yesterday. He was arrested last Sunday for violating the excise law. Clarkin denied the charges and said he was a guest at a birthday party where they had beer to drink.

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it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much

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THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

DEPLORES THEIR TICKET

Mr. Roosevelt Sorry Good Government Men Made Nominations.

THEIR RECOGNITION IS IN QUESTION

Police Board Hears Protests Against Candidates Put in the Field—Wise Scores a Victory in the First District.

The Police Board, after its regular meeting yesterday, took up the protests against certificates of nomination filed with the Election Bureau.

The Commissioners also had considerable discussion over the Good Government nominations. The question before them was whether the Good Government Clubs had polled 1 per cent. of the entire vote at the last elecetion, and that their nominations were legal. Boudinot Keith appeared as the representative of the Good Government Clubs, and submitted several affidavits, showing that the clubs had 3,500 enrolled members last year, and that they voted the Good Government Party ticket as Good Government Club men.

Commissioner Roosevelt thought there was no question at all that the Good Government Club candidates were entitled to a ballot, but Commissioner Andrews said proof would have to be shown that they polled at least 3,000 votes. The Good Government Club men, he said, were united last year with the Republicans, and it was a question whether it could be considered that they had polled the required number of votes as Good Government Club men.

"According to that," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "if the Republicans and the Good Government men unite on a fusion ticket one year, then the next year they would have to nominate as independents."

Turning to Mr. Keith, the Commissioner said: "I'm darn sorry you made your ticket."

George Walton Green said there was doubt of the legality of the Good Government Party's nominations. It was decided to take the question under advisement.

The first protest considered was made by William Henry Knox, Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-first Assembly District, against the certificate of nomination of Harvey T. Andrews, the regular Republican candidate for Assembly in the same district. Mr. Knox contended that the Andrews certificate was full of irregularities. He cited fourteen objections.

It came out that an amended certificate of the nomination of Mr. Andrews had been filed with the Police Board before the expiration of the time fixed by law for filing corrected certificates. Mr. Knox held that the amended certificate was not valid.

Chief Rodenbough of the Election Bureau informed the Commissioners that under the law corrected certificates can be filed until midnight Oct. 25. He also said that the original certificate of Mr. Andrews was merely defective.

Commissioner Andrews said the board would have to decide whether the original certificate of Mr. Andrews was entirely void or only defective. The matter has been taken under consideration by the Commissioners.

Mr. Knox also filed protests against the People's Party and Prohibition Party and New-York State Democracy's candidates for Assembly in the Thirty-first Assembly District. Representatives of these parties appeared and said the objections were frivolous.

George Walton Green was present in behalf of the New-York State Democracy candidates. The Commissioners took the protests under consideration.

The trouble in the First Assembly District, where two candidates have been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans, came next before the board. James Conway was nominated at one convention and Joseph Murphy at another. The First Ward was well represented by followers of both Conway and Murphy, who filled the board room. There was a large protesting delegation against Conway's nomination present. Otto Irving Wise, in behalf of the Republican County Committee, disputed the nomination of Conway and said that the convention which nominated Conway was not represented by regular delegates. The Conway convention he said was not represented by regular delegates, and was packed with delegates who were seated by Chairman Healey without authority.

He referred to these delegates as tools of Healey. One of the Healey men who was in the board room cried out: "If I had you outside I'd break your neck."

Commissioner Roosevelt said that if such a remark as that was repeated the person making it would be put out. Mr. Wise declared that Conway was nominated through fraud.

Eugene H. Healey was present in the interest of Conway. He challenged the statements of Otto Irving Wise and declared that Conway was regularly nominated at the regular convention.

Mr. Healey said that he understood that the Conway certificate had been accepted as regular. "Some one in the Election Bureau," he said, "telephoned that Conway was the regular candidate and had been recognized as such by the Republican County Committee. I thing Mr. Allen, the chief clerk, gave that information."

Gen. Rodenbough informed the Commissioners that he had no official communication over the telephone on the subject. Chief Clerk Allen denied that he had telephoned such a message.

After both sides had been heard at length considerable discussion followed. It was finally decided that the board would recognize the certificate of the candidate nominated by the convention which the County Committee certifies was the regular one.

Otto Irving Wise, Mr. Roosevelt said, had the best of the contest. The Conway faction began to argue over the board's decision, and Commissioner Roosevelt pounded on the board room table and cried out, "There must be no talking in this room."

The Commissioners decided that in all cases where factional contests exists the certificates of candidates nominated by the convention declared regular by the County Committee would be recognized.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman appeared before the board to know why the certificates of nomination of several candidates of the People's Party for Assembly and Senate had been rejected. He was informed that they were irregular, and not within the law. Mr. Wakeman asked whether he could submit proofs of the legality of the certificates. He was told he could.

Another member of the People's Party who was present while the discussion over the Good Government Clubs' certificates was going on interrupted the Commissioners by saying: "If such affidavits as the Good Government Clubs submit were sent here from the First and Third Wards they would not be listened to. If people have a little polish they are recognized."

"Your opinion is entirely erroneous," answered Commissioner Roosevelt, "and no more remarks like that will be permitted here."

Col. Grant, it is said, is in favor of recognizing the Good Government Clubs' certificates. Commissioner Parker was not at the meeting. The board will meet again today to hear protests.

President Roosevelt, in speaking yesterday of the rooster being assigned to the third column of the official ballot as the emblem of the State Democracy, said that he had gone carefully over the matter and was convinced that the action of the Police Board was correct. "It rests with the courts to settle the matter," he said, "and if our decision is upset it, is upset, that is all."

RHEUMATISM

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NAVAL ORDNANCE CHIEF'S REPORT

It Covers Armor for Ships, Projectiles, Smokeless Powders, Rapid-Fire Guns, and Recommends Arming the Auxiliary Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—One of the most interesting of the annual reports that have been submitted to Secretary Herbert is that of the Naval Chief of Ordnance, Capt. W. T. Sampson. The report relates at length the progress which has been made in the manufacture of powder, the production of armor, the making of projectiles, and the fabrication of guns and gun carriages. Some important recommendations tending to increase the efficiency of naval ordnance are submitted by Capt. Sampson, who says the service is in excellent condition.

He reports that the armor for ships of war has been nearly completed and delivered, so far as existing contracts require. Deliveries during the year have been remarkably prompt, and the quality of the material shows that the armor-plate makers are better qualified than ever before to produce this material.

The progress made in projectiles is viewed with satisfaction. Tests with various types of shell have been completed during the year. A small arm has been adopted after competitive test and will shortly be distributed to the service.

Substantial progress has been made also in the production of smokeless powder, and the Government manufactory at Newport is producing a composition that is destined to be accepted as a standard powder. It is reported to be better than any of the known foreign powders of the same character.

The rapid-fire system has been gradually extended until it now embraces guns of six-inch calibre. The limited appropriations made by Congress have interfered with this important work. The department is at present engaged in converting the old six-inch guns, and it is expected that at an early day the rapid-fire system will include all guns now in the service up to seven-inch calibre.

Attention is called to the ordnance shops at the Washington Navy Yard. Work has been interrupted at this place by the exhaustion of the appropriation, and some of the expert workmen have been discharged on account of lack of funds.

The work of making guns for ships of war has been diligently pursued, and the product has given eminent satisfaction. All of the guns have stood the severe tests to which naval ordnance is subjected at the proving grounds, and no accidents have occurred as a result of defective mechanism or poor material. The gun carriages have been completed on time and have also passed the technical tests. Both mounts and weapons were ready for placing on shipboard when the vessels were ready to receive their ordnance.

The Chief of Ordnance renews his last year's recommendation in favor of guns for the auxiliary navy. It is considered of much importance that such ships as the City of Paris shall have an efficient armament.

The estimates submitted by Capt. Sampson embrace the annual expense of operating the gun shops at Washington, the torpedo plant and powder magazine at Newport, the proving ground on the Potomac, and the civil force of clerks engaged in the Navy Department and at various navy yards. Appropriations are also asked to cover the cost of shells and forgings for guns and their carriages.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

For Theatre Locations See Amusement Ads., Page 7.

ABBEY'S—The Chieftain—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Mistress Betty—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Black Crook—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Social Highwayman—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—Pudd'n Head Wilson—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Ehre—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—Fleur-de-Lis—8:15. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	51	46	47
6 A. M.	47	43	44
9 A. M.	52	46	47
12 M.	57	53	51
4 P. M.	61	58	56
6 P. M.	61	53	55
9 P. M.	57	52	54
12 P. M.	54	51	53

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 50.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 50.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 54.70
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MEANING OF THE BRIDGE OUTRAGE.

There is no resident of Brooklyn who has occasion to cross the bridge in the "crowded hours" who does not know what an outrage on the rights of the people the management is. On a structure erected at the public expense, to which Brooklyn contributes two-thirds through taxation, the fare for the slow trains is higher than that charged for the same distance on any railway in the State and is four or five times higher than is charged on the trolley lines covering long distances. For this fare from one-third to one-half at most of the passengers are given seats, while sometimes three-fourths of them are packed like the prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta. These were the usual conditions of travel on the bridge previous to the erection of the costly Brooklyn terminal, and they are not changed save in that terminal, where they are far worse than they ever have been, and will be worse yet when more trains shall be run.

The new terminal is more than twice as far as the old one from Fulton Street, on which the principal surface traffic is brought in. It is constructed with the platforms nearly as high above the street level as they were before. It is so arranged that two trains can be loaded or unloaded at the same time, and when the switching is completed the trains can be more frequent, so that the number of persons to be "handled" on the platforms can and will be at least twice as great as in the old terminal. These crowds arrive or depart by the surface cars or by one of two lines of elevated railway. Convenient access to the latter has been considered so important that the wide area known as the Plaza has practically been given over to the elevated roads, and is studded with their columns and darkened by their structures. It is rendered useless and dangerous for the purposes of surface travel and is an unsightly, gloomy place. Yet, incredible as it must seem, after the Plaza has been thus sacrificed, the new arrangements make the elevated roads more inaccessible than they were before.

If this were all, if people had to complain only of the steep stairways and long and not direct passages, it would be bad enough. But this is the least of the stupid and wicked blundering with reference to passengers. Not a single passenger can get off the bridge platforms on a level. They must all go down stairs to the street or up stairs to the elevated roads. And the entrances to the various stairways are so arranged that the greater number of those who seek any one entrance must meet and contend with those seeking one or more of the others. The passageways leading to the street are narrow, though they leave a dangerously narrow margin on either side between the stairway and the edges of the platform. In the old terminal, bad as it was in many ways, the crowds, whether in the morning or evening, moved in one direction. At morning they converged, at evening they diverged, by the various lines. At no point did the currents cross. Yet there were times of great difficulty and danger in the old terminal. In the new one, where the crowds are to be twice as great and more hurried, where the surface area is not much larger and is badly cut up, making narrower spaces than at any point formerly, and where the exits are less wide, the crowds are forced in opposing and entangling currents. The risk is already very great and will be fully doubled. The whole structure is a hideous and dangerous man trap, a disgrace to every one responsibly connected with it, and an outrage upon the people who pay for it and suffer from it.

How has this blundering piece of work come about? The causes are many and complex, and some of them cannot be traced. But some of the more important are perfectly obvious. The management of the bridge has for years been practically subject to the will of one man, Mr. HOWELL, who has contrived to win over or overcome all his associates on the Board of Trustees. He is a politician of no creditable standing, an intriguer and a schemer. The present terminal was located through a combination manipulated by him, in which politics, the interests of corporations, and the interests of real estate owners were the controlling motives, and the convenience, safety, and rights of the public were almost wholly ignored. Being located thus, the best management was made impossible, and the best possible, under actual conditions, was not secured, because it was not sought. The work was left in design and execution to men who had long since been proved unequal to such a task. What the motive was we cannot say. It does not necessarily involve the honor of these men, but, as the result shows, the best was neither sought nor attained. The bridge terminal, as it stands to-day, is a monstrous example of what happens in public affairs when private and political interests are controlling and when character and capacity are rejected. Had Mayor CHAPIN, or Mayor BOODY, or Mayor SCHIEREN been a man devoted wholly to the public good and with the will and the ability to expose and correct wrong, this outrage could not have been committed. In different degrees and ways each was swayed by influences opposed to the public welfare or was lacking in the brain or backbone needed to fight those influences.

Of the candidates for the office of Mayor in Brooklyn this year, the only one not thus lacking is Mr. SHEPARD, and he represents a principle absolutely hostile to that which has brought this gross evil upon the city.

A CONFUSION OF ISSUES.

It is not always possible to settle one thing at a time at our elections, especially when we are having a State election and a municipal election on the same day, and have to vote for candidates for State and city offices on the same ballot. Issues are then not only liable to get tangled together, but men's minds are apt to get confused, but whether or not issues are kept apart and heads are kept clear, the State and municipal questions have unfortunately to be settled at the same time.

Now, if defeat of the Tammany ticket is identical with the cause of municipal reform for the time being, then that is the local issue of the coming election, but any modification of the excise law is necessarily a State question, because it can only be effected by State legislation, which makes that a State issue at the same election.

Dr. PARKHURST is extremely desirous of keeping the State issue out and having the election decided upon the local issue alone, and that seems to give him a little confusion of mind. He says that we are "fighting for municipal reform" in this city and that the excise question is not "paramount," that it "confuses the issue" and should be postponed. In other words, the election should be regarded only as a city election and the municipal issue alone should be considered; but the trouble is that it is a State election as well, and the State issue "will not down." If we are going to get anything done upon the excise question, or the "local option" question, it must be through legislation at Albany, which will be determined by the result of the State election and not the municipal election.

If Dr. PARKHURST is correctly quoted, he shows a peculiar confusion of mind, for he is reported as saying: "We are to have local option if the fusion ticket wins, and that will give us a chance to deal separately with the matter of our Sabbath. Having this assurance that we shall be allowed to settle the excise question then, I cannot see why we should discuss it now." Indeed! How are we to get local option through the election of a County Clerk, Register, three Judges of the Supreme Court, two of the Court of General Sessions, and two of the City Court? What have these men to do with local option? We can only get it by appropriate action of the Legislature next Winter in modifying the excise law of the State. If Dr. PARKHURST means that the success of the fusion ticket would give assurance of such action, we beg leave to differ with him. It would not have the slightest effect in that direction.

"Local option," the "chance to deal separately with the matter of our Sabbath" hereafter, depends on the action of the Legislature, and not upon that of municipal authorities, and it depends upon the result of the State election, not the city election, and the "issue" is just as "paramount" as that of "municipal reform," made synonymous with the defeat of the Tammany ticket. In fact, it is one of the issues of municipal reform in its broader sense, and an important one. The sensible thing for citizens to do is to vote with intelligence and discrimination in both the State and city elections, though they do occur on the same day and the candidates are grouped together. Because a man wishes to vote the "fusion ticket," or to do all he can to defeat Tammany this year, is no reason why he should not vote for the candidates of his party choice for State offices and the Legislature, and do all he can to promote "local option" at the same time.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, just issued, has an encouraging look. It is a compact and businesslike scheme and it aims directly at the financial rehabilitation of the property on strictly business principles. If any assurance were needed that this plan is proposed in good faith, such assurance would be found in the names of the members of the committee which framed it. Gen. LOUIS FITZGERALD, JACOB H. SCHIFF, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, MARVIN HUGHITT, T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., and OLIVER AMES second fairly represent the principal interests in the property, and they certainly are not triflers in business matters.

A notable feature of this latest effort to reclaim the Union Pacific Road from the financial quagmire into which it has been steadily sinking for several years is the prominent part taken by the Vanderbilt interests. The presence of Mr. DEPEW and President HUGHITT of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway on the Reorganization Committee is conclusive evidence that the VANDERBILTS are deeply and earnestly interested in the development of this plan. It is true that the VANDERBILTS may not be very large holders of Union Pacific securities at present, but, as Mr. DEPEW has explained, they are largely interested in the Chicago and Northwestern, which is closely allied in traffic matters with the Union Pacific. Consequently, when the dominant power in Chicago and Northwestern takes a leading part in reorganizing the Union Pacific, it is fair to assume that the same potent influence will be exercised in the future control of the transcontinental line. This assumption or belief is not likely to injure the prospects of the reorganization plan.

Heretofore the chief obstacle to a reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company has been the futility of all efforts to reach a settlement with the United States Government, which holds a second lien on the main line from Omaha to Ogden and on a portion of the Kansas Pacific Division. The total amount now due the Government, principal and interest, is about $53,000,000. The Reorganization Committee proposes to deal with the Government on practically the same basis upon which it will deal with the other creditors of the company.

The committee is advised by eminent counsel that the Government's lien, being a junior security, cannot stand in the way of foreclosure under the usual legal provisions. It is the desire of the committee to arrange for an extension of the Government's claim by exchanging a new long-time bond at a lower rate of interest for the existing subsidy bonds. Should some such arrangement be found to be impracticable, the committee proposes to proceed with the usual foreclosure proceedings, leaving the Government's lien no alternative but to take its chances as a junior security. The committee, it is understood, already represents a large proportion of the first mortgage bonds.

Under the plan of reorganization there is to be a new company formed which will issue $100,000,000 of new 4 per cent. fifty-year first mortgage bonds, $75,000,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock, and about $61,000,000 of new common stock. The new bonds will take the place of the various classes of old 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. bonds, which aggregate $140,425,862. The issue of new common stock will be of the same amount as at present, but the holders of the old common stock will be required to pay an assessment of $15 on each share, receiving in exchange for their old stock new common stock, share for share, and a bonus, in preferred stock, equal to the amount of the assessment paid. The exchange of new bonds for the old ones has been arranged on a scale deemed to be fair and equitable. Holders of the old bonds will each receive a proportion of the new bonds, together with a liberal percentage of the new preferred stock.

In calculating the fixed annual charges that could reasonably be borne by the new company's total issue of securities, the committee took for a basis the average net earnings of the Union Pacific Railway proper for ten years, which proved to be $7,563,669. The annual interest and dividends on the $100,000,000 of new bonds and the $75,000,000 of preferred stock will aggregate but $7,000,000, leaving a surplus of $563,669, providing the average earnings in the future do not fall behind the average for the last decade. This line of figuring makes a dividend on the common stock possible.

A strong underwriting syndicate has been organized under the management of the banking house of KUHN, LOEB & Co. for the purpose of making this plan operative, providing it receives the assent of a sufficient proportion of the security holders. This syndicate agrees to furnish the sum of $10,000,000 with which to purchase defaulted coupons on the first mortgage bonds and coupons on the same bonds as fast as they mature during the pendency of the plan. The syndicate is also prepared to purchase outright certain bonds if such a step is found necessary to secure the success of the plan.

It is a reassuring fact that many of the largest holders of Union Pacific securities regard this new plan as both practical and practicable.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

There is a suggestiveness in the appearance on the same day of the news that the General Convention of the Episcopal Church had decisively rejected the overtures for a union, or, more properly, a "fusion," with other Christian bodies on the basis of the Lambeth Conference of 1888, and of the letter from the Pope to the Papal Delegate in this country enjoining upon Catholics not to take part in any religious exercises or discussions except such as are held under the exclusive auspices of the Catholic Church.

The two things have this in common, that they show the indisposition of the religious bodies concerned to enter into any alliances that will at all compromise their respective individualities. There was much force in the remark of one of the delegates at Minneapolis that the Episcopal Church had already, through its General Convention, adopted the Lambeth platform, and that, as the resolution was only "appropriate legislation" for the enforcement of that platform, it ought either to be adopted or the previous action rescinded. But the Convention was not to be taken captive by an appeal to its sense of consistency. It voted in effect that, although as many individuals as chose could join it, it would make no concession either in doctrine or in discipline to other denominations. It would be surprising, if we had not seen so many other instances of the same temper in the Churches, to observe that the laity showed themselves much greater sticklers for the established order of things than the clergy. The clerical vote was pretty evenly divided, whereas the lay vote was nearly two to one against the proposition.

There can be no question that this action is a decisive rejection of the Lambeth platform, from which so much was hoped for Christian unity, and apparently with so good reason. That delegate evidently expressed the feeling of the Convention who insisted that all who wished to unite with the Church should accept the Prayer Book "from cover to cover." This is an entirely new proposition, not contained, directly or by implication, in the Lambeth platform. That conciliatory instrument named four essentials of agreement—the Bible, the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, the two sacraments, and the "historic episcopate," which it forbore even to call an apostolic succession. It is manifest that many Christian bodies, notably the Methodists, could stand upon this platform who could not stand upon what may be called the Prayer Book plank. To introduce this new condition was to take all promise from the scheme propounded at Lambeth and to leave the Episcopal Church to stand by itself, requiring of whoever wished to co-operate with it an adhesion, not only to all its standards, but to all its forms.

This action was scarcely expected, in view of the previous action of the Church. But the course which the Pope has announced will surprise nobody. Indeed, what did surprise many observers, in view of the traditions of the Church, was what the Pope himself describes as the "prudent silence" with which he has heretofore "tolerated" the appearance and participation of Catholic dignitaries in congresses and "parliaments" of religions, in which not only non-Catholic Christians, but adherents of other religions, also took part, and which took on more or less the aspect of debating societies, in which each disputant was to say what he could for his own religion and listen to what could be said for other religions. The Catholic Church neither was founded nor can be carried on by discussion, and could not be expected to tolerate the appearance of its priests in an arena on an equal footing with the priests of other Churches.

Everybody understands the terms upon which alone the Catholic Church will consent either to Church union or to Christian unity. But the action of the Episcopal Church is more unexpected, and it will be depressing to many persons, within and without the Episcopal communion, who observe and deplore the great waste of benevolent and religious effort that is entailed by the division of the Churches upon what to such observers seem nonessentials.

THE COST OF TYRANNY.

Every one knows how fearful is the burden of taxation borne by the unfortunate Cuban people, but few probably understand how intolerable would be the increase of this burden if Spain should succeed in crushing the insurrection and impose upon the island, as she did after 1878, the payment of the cost of its own subjugation. Some light on this subject is thrown by the financial operations of the Spanish Government since the outbreak of the rebellion, in February. An interesting side light is also thrown on the general looseness and confusion prevailing in the Spanish Treasury.

In 1890 the Colonial Office was authorized to issue $175,000,000 Cuban bonds at 5 per cent. in order to fund $75,000,000 Cuban 6 per cent. bonds, the floating debt and the paper money. But only $35,000,000 of these bonds had been used at the outbreak of the rebellion for their original purpose, and these had been applied to the floating debt. Some $20,000,000 more had been pledged to the Bank of Spain, most of them at 80, to secure money last Spring to deal with the insurrection. There remained, therefore, about $120,000,000 of these bonds on which to raise money—representing, it will be seen, a debt already existing in Cuba.

The question of money to carry on the strenuous efforts at suppression of the rebellion became a very urgent one. It is not known exactly what the cost actually incurred so far is, but a moderate estimate places it already at $50,000,000, and not a single effective blow has been struck. As the case now stands, Spain has charged against Cuba a debt existing in 1890 of at least $175,000,000; has replaced $35,000,000 of that with 5 per cent. bonds, reducing the interest slightly, but not the capital; has added at least $20,000,000 in bonds pledged for advances, and is now seeking to raise money on the $120,000,000 remaining of the bonds of 1890. Should she succeed, the total already in sight for the luckless island would amount to $315,000,000. This is only an installment and may easily be doubled. Considering that the total population of Cuba is about that of the State of Alabama, it will be plain that this is crushing.

SCHOENHOLZ'S SENTENCE.

There has been something particularly revolting and horrible in the revelations made during the trial that issued yesterday in the sentence of MORRIS SCHOENHOLZ to imprisonment for forty-eight years, which in his case undoubtedly means for life. No Governor is likely to pardon him out until not only has his crime ceased to be practiced, but until the recollection of his crimes and the crimes of his accomplices has passed away.

It seems that the wretch tried to save himself by offering to turn State's evidence in return for immunity. His promise to give testimony undoubtedly excited much apprehension and alarm among such of his accomplices as had not already been implicated. But the fact that he was brought up for sentence notwithstanding his promise may be taken as proof that he was the ringleader of the gang with which he worked and that he could not give evidence against anybody whose punishment was more important to the public than his own.

It would have been a pity if he had been able to give such evidence, and had thereby been allowed to go free, for a more detestable scoundrel never existed. Arson in the first degree was the man's business and livelihood, and he had no other. It was his nightly practice, whenever he could find a customer, to set fire to a house occupied by human beings, whose lives he thereby placed in extreme peril. It does not appear that either he or any of his customers ever gave a thought to this incident of the business of which the essence was to swindle insurers. As for him, he ran no personal risk at the time of committing his crimes, and he became with experience quite reckless of any risk of punishment. It was simply a matter of gaining admission to a tenement by the occupant's consent, arranging some combustibles, striking a light, and making his escape before the alarm was given.

A highway robber becomes respectable and almost heroic when compared with a wretch like this. Yet SCHOENHOLZ's is not the first or the second conviction that has been had for habitual and professional arson. It is not likely to be the last, so long as the professional incendiary can find accomplices in men who desire to be profitably burned out. It is highly desirable that examples should be made of some of these. It is necessary that examples should be made which shall become familiar to the entire east side, or so much of it as is inhabited by the latest and least desirable element of our immigration.

DAMAGES FOR POISONING.

The widow of a workingman who died of typhoid fever last year in Ashland, Wis., has brought suit against the Ashland Water Company for $5,000 damages, alleging that the corporation permitted its water to become polluted by typhoid germs and that her husband's death was due to this pollution. This is a novel proceeding, but we are inclined to think that in years to come there will be many similar attempts to recover damages for deaths caused by typhoid poison. Having no knowledge of the facts in this case, we are unable to say whether they warrant this resort to the courts, but the history of recent epidemics of typhoid shows that persons and corporations have frequently caused a considerable loss of life by permitting a poisoning of water supplies or milk supplies through negligence which even a slight knowledge of sanitary laws should have prevented. In many instances responsibility has been so clearly placed by official reports that it should have been practicable for the injured persons to recover damages.

It may be that the recent development of bacteriological science with respect to the sources and methods of infection, and the investigations made by State authorities concerning the origin of certain epidemics, have opened a new field of litigation. When one town deliberately poisons with the germs of typhoid fever the water supply of another town, and thus causes an epidemic of 1,100 cases, with the customary proportion of deaths, why should it not be held responsible in damages? When a milkman causes an epidemic of 400 cases by washing his cans or diluting his milk with water so foul that he does not dare to drink it, why should not his victims recover from him? If a milkman disobeys the laws by delivering milk from a house in which there are typhoid patients and thereby causes an epidemic of 90 cases, why should he not be punished by the courts? If the managers of hotels or boarding houses supply to their guests water from sources notoriously exposed to pollution, why should they not pay for the losses thus caused? If a city continues to supply its people with water taken from a stream notoriously polluted by its own sewers as well as by those of neighboring towns, long after its own officers have reported that a prevailing epidemic of typhoid was caused by this municipal distribution of deadly poison, should not the victims be able to recover something?

It seems probable that in the near future the courts will be required to answer such questions as these, and others which are suggested by the recent history of typhoid infection as ascertained by scientific investigation and set forth in the reports of public officers. If it shall be established that responsibility, clearly shown, for poisoning unsuspecting and defenseless persons with the germs of dangerous disease, through culpable negligence, or in defiance of the plainest teachings of sanitary science, or perhaps in clear violation of statutes, carries with it heavy costs, the progress of sanitary reform may be perceptibly accelerated.

When that amazing aggregation of statesmen and reformers which last Winter made Albany an almost sacred place passed a law which forces registration officials to question and examine would-be voters as if they were habitual criminals in a police station, the new measure struck everybody as so imbecile, from all possible points of view, that the comments then made were marked with more of levity than of indignation. New-Yorkers have now had two day's practical experience with this statute. Judging by the general tenor of such opinions as have reached us, their appreciation of its humor has already been exhausted, and they are at present asking themselves and each other why presumably honest men should be subjected to treatment which, while it makes them ridiculous, is at the same time a public attack on their most fundamental rights. If the scheme were of any practical value, endurance of the attendant annoyance might be possible. Such is not the case, for of what use is it to record that a man is forty years old and has curly red hair and Peffer whiskers, when, by so simple a means as visiting a barber, he may become, so far as any Inspector of Election can see, a smooth-faced young fellow of thirty, with raven locks too short to do anything except stand stiffly and straightly erect? Surely, one upon whom such a change has been worked is not to be disfranchised as a penalty for it, and yet the case seems likely to arise for solution.

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. DORMAN B. EATON on the opening of saloons on Sunday, which deals with questions of great practical interest, under aspects which have not yet received the attention they deserve. He urges the need of the earliest appeal practicable to the vote of the people of the whole State on the question whether the saloons should be opened for sale of liquor or beer, or both, on Sundays, and sets forth the forms of ballots and voting according to which he thinks the subject should be submitted to such vote.

PORTRAIT SHOW AT THE ACADEMY

Works by Early English Masters, Modern Frenchmen, and Native American Painters to be Exhibited for Charity.

There will be about 400 portraits and as many miniatures in the second annual loan exhibition of portraits for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopedic Hospital which will open at the National Academy of Design on Wednesday, Oct. 30. On Thursday the Artists' Committee will begin to judge the pictures and arrange for their hanging. While a number of requests have been made for the loan of valuable portraits, owners have volunteered to lend most of the pictures that will be on exhibition. The portrait show will not only be as interesting as the portraits of women exhibition last year, but most of the pictures will be new to visitors. The older school of American art will be as well represented as the most modern.

The portrait of Miss Rehan, by John S. Sargent, offered by Mrs. G. M. Whitin, will be seen. Mr. Sargent will probably be represented by a number of pictures. A large consignment of pictures, old and new, is expected from Boston.

Among the portraits for which requests have been made and from most of whose owners favorable replies have already been received are a portrait of Bishop A. Potter of Pennsylvania, by Sully, owned by Howard M. Potter; a portrait of Mrs. De Lancey Kane and child, by T. W. Dewing; portraits of Mrs. Baldwin, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Mrs. Fitzherbert, by Romney, and Mme. de Polinac, by Le Brun, owned by Mrs. W. T. Blodgett; portrait of a lady, by Franz von Lenbach, owned by J. C. Nicoll; a portrait of Richard B. Sheridan, by Gainsborough; a lady, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, both owned by D. F. Appleton; Duchess of Ancaster, Mrs. Knapp, and the Hon. Mrs. Darrington, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, owned by W. H. Fuller; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, by Carolus Duran; Countess of Buckingham, by Gainsborough, owned by W. H. Fuller; D. D. Rogers, by Stuart, owned by John Rogers, N. A.; portrait of a lady, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, owned by Dr. F. H. Bosworth; Mrs. Thrale and David Garrick, by Gainsborough, owned by Joseph T. Howard; Judge and Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, by Copley, owned by Mrs. S. M. C. Livingston; Col. and Mrs. Samuel Osborne, by Trumbull; Col. Nicholas Fish, by Inman, owned by Hamilton Fish; Benjamin Franklin, by Duplessis, owned by John Bigelow; Alexander Hamilton, by James Sharpless, owned by the Misses Hamilton; John Cadwalader, by Peale, and Lambert Cadwalader, by Sully, owned by John Cadwalader; Gen. David Cobb, by Stuart; Joel Barlow, by Robert Fulton, owned by Pierre Barlow; Mrs. Barton, by Copley, owned by Mrs. James H. Ward; Mrs. Bryant, by Godfrey Kneller, owned by J. J. Boudinat; a portrait of Washington, by Stuart, owned by Chauncey M. Depew; portraits of Washington, by Peale, Trumbull, and T. P. Rossiter; portraits of John Jay, Steven Van Rensselaer, and Egbert Benson, by Stuart, owned by Col. William Jay; family portraits owned by Miss Schuyler; a portrait by Madrazo, owned by Mrs. J. J. Emery; Mrs. Alexander, by Constant; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, by Carolus Duran; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, by Dagnan Bonveret; a child, by Sargent, owned by Mrs. Gorham Bacon, and a portrait of Mrs. A. Corning Clark, by Carolus Duran.

Among the pictures that have been offered are portraits of Mrs. George Gould, by Carolus Duran; Mrs. James H. Strong, by Mayer, offered by Mrs. Fordyce Barker; the Princess Charlotte, by Gainsborough, and St. Cecilia, by Van Dyck, offered by J. P. Coherty; Mrs. Thadeus Sherman, by Page; a child, by William J. Mount, offered by Mrs. W. H. Wickham; a portrait, by Muller-Ury, offered by James B. Townsend; Miss Edith C. Candee, by Munzig; Mr. and Mrs. William Ludlow, by Copley; Miss Dixon, by Thorne; Mrs. Hoffman, by Ingham; Lady Hamilton, by Romney, and a portrait of a girl, by W. H. Hunt, offered by Thomas Kirkpatrick; Mrs. George Hoffman, by Sully; Mrs. Rogers Hoffman, by Rossiter, and Mrs. George Hoffman, by Edwin Howland Blashfield; Mrs. Cropper, (1792,) by Charles Willson Peale; Mrs. Cropper, (1883,) by Ingham, and Mrs. Cropper, (1883,) by Grodigiani, offered by John Cropper of Washington; Abram S. Hewitt, by Frank Holl, offered by Miss Hewitt; Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane, by Porter; Mrs. William T. Evans and son, by Henry O. Walker, and portraits by William Dunlap, offered by H. J. Harrison.

A miniature of Junius Brutus Booth has been loaned by Mrs. Grossman, S. P. Avery has offered his portrait painted by Madrazo in one sitting, and a portrait of a man by Hogarth. John Gilmer Speed, a grandnephew of Keats, will lend some of his portraits of the poet, and Dr. Addis Emmet, his valued miniature of Robert Emmet. Charles Williams of Buffalo will send Herkomer's fine portrait of his daughter.

John W. Alexander, who has long been abroad, and has brought many of his pictures to America in order to exhibit them in Pittsburg, his native town, will lend several of them to the portrait show. The tickets for the opening day were issued yesterday to the patronesses, from whom alone they can be obtained. They cost $3 apiece, the admission fee on other days being 50 cents.

FAREWELL TO HELENA MODJESKA

The Distinguished Actress Will Appear as Maria Stuart To-night.

Mme. Modjeska says the word is "Farewell," so farewell it must be. And a blessing will go with it from the heart of every theatre-goer who believes in the theatre who holds that it is good, and should be made better.

Helena Modjeska is more than a popular actress, whose fine sense of pictorial effect, exquisite taste in dress, and theatrical experience have made her a conspicuous and admired figure in the public eye. There is a great deal of humbug in the theatre. Acting is an art, to be sure, but it is also a trade. There are hundreds of actors now on the stage, and held in repute, who are by nature's gifts no better fitted for their tasks than a tolerably large proportion of the people in their audiences. They have learned their trade, and they possess certain superficial qualifications, which are not rare, that have helped them to some sort of success. But stage experience, a presentable figure, a good voice are not all.

Modjeska is an actor by birth. The gift of impersonation was born with her. She has learned all that experience can teach, as well, but her natural gifts are superior to any acquired skill. Her versatility, the rich variety of her talent, her good taste have done much for the dignity of our theatre. For nearly twenty years she has been with us, and her acting has, positively, been a strong factor in the education of very many persons who are now beginning to feel old.

As Shakespeare's women, she has created ideals for thousands. As Rosalind, Ophelia, and Isabella, she has not been surpassed. She has sounded every note in the gamut of those personages, expressed all their traits with beautiful fidelity and graphic skill. As Portia, Beatrice, Imogen, she has been still an artist of sound methods, good judgment, and splendid facility. The highest reaches of tragedy have not been within her scope. Yet her Juliet was a beautiful and affecting portrayal, in which the illusion of youth was perfect, and in which one scene, that of the cajolery of the nurse in the garden, was superlatively fine. Her Lady Macbeth and Queen Katharine were wonderfully interesting portrayals, but she will be best remembered in other roles. In modern prose drama she has acted many characters.

Modjeska is not old. We do not know what her years are—and who cares?—but when Mistress Betty declares that to-morrow will be her thirty-fifth birthday, we know she is telling the truth. There is positively no sign of advancing years in her acting. She is as buoyant, graceful, and charming as ever. To-night she will say "Good-bye" at the Garrick Theatre. She goes from here to other cities, and her engagements will not all be filled until 1897. But she declares she will never act in New-York again. So "Good-bye" it is. To-night's play will be Schiller's "Mary Stuart," this afternoon's, Fitch's "Mistress Betty."

Brooklyn's School Census.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction to-day received a letter from Corporation Counsel McDonald notifying him that Brooklyn had decided to have its school census taken by the police and that the census books for use in Brooklyn should be shipped by Superintendent Skinner to Police Commissioner Welles.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIARCH

His Influence Solicited Against the Agitation of Armenians.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS SUBDUED

Sir Philip Currie Warned of a Possible Attempt on His Life by a Miscreant of the Young Turkey Party.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—At a meeting held Wednesday night of the six Ambassadors of the powers which sent the joint note to the Porte relative to the recent rioting here it was decided to send a collective address to the Armenian Patriarch, asking him to use his influence to stop the agitation that is being carried on among the Armenians.

The address will be presented by the dragomans of the British, Russian, and Austrian Embassies. The meeting of the Ambassadors was held at the residence of M. Cambon, the representative of France.

As previously told in these dispatches, a search was made of the Armenian refugees when they left the churches in which they had sought safety after the rioting. It is learned that 288 revolvers and other firearms were then found on the Armenians. These were seized by the searchers. The weapons will be deposited in the Ministry of War in parcels, bearing the seals of the Embassies.

Secretary Lister of the British Embassy, who has visited the prisons under the permission reluctantly granted by the Porte, saw about 300 Armenians in the jails, including 118 wounded, who were in hospital. The condition of eighteen of these wounded prisoners is serious. The commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the arrests of Armenians has released eighty prisoners.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have ostensibly been made to subdue the fanaticism of the Mohammedan theological students, they are still causing anxiety to the authorities. They are, of course, bitterly opposed to the granting of any reforms that will benefit the Christians, and last night an unusual number of them paraded through the streets.

It was evident from their conversation that it was their intention to make a demonstration against the scheme of reform that applied only to the Armenians. Their intention quickly vanished, however, when they learned that the authorities did not propose to stand any nonsense from them, and that ball cartridges had been served out to the troops for use in the event of the Softas attempting to create any rioting. Soon after this information was received, the greater number of the students disappeared from the streets.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Times will to-morrow say that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has received from an Armenian source a warning that the Young Turkey party is very likely to induce some Armenian miscreant to make an attempt on his life, for the purpose of disgracing the Armenians.

ROSEBERY ON LIBERAL DEFEAT.

He Is Amazed by the Gullibility of the British Electorate.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Earl Rosebery made his first political appearance, since a short time prior to the recent general election, at the formal opening of a new Liberal club at Scarborough this afternoon. The ex-Premier said that the principal surprise at the last election was the extreme gullibility of the electorate. The Conservatives had promised to find employment for the unemployed, to give pensions to those who were unwilling to work, and to make a pint pot hold a quart.

That such promises should have been successful after a quarter of a century of compulsory education in the United Kingdom, he regarded as most disappointing. It was the duty of the Liberals, he said, to educate the people to realize the limits of State benevolence. The primary question, however, was that of the present constitution of the House of Lords, "which fact the country must realize."

After the ceremonies of opening the club had been concluded, Lord Rosebery was entertained at luncheon by the members, to whom he again made a speech, saying he was glad that the Sultan of Turkey had complied with the demands made upon him for reforms in Armenian affairs by the powers. That, his Lordship declared, was one step in the right direction, but the powers had yet to see that the decree was carried into effect.

He said it was clear that the Liberal Party had lost its hold on the electors by dealing chiefly with Irish and Welsh measures. The present Ministry, he added, had won the election on a programme that was so full of items as to cause the Newcastle programme of the Liberals to hide its diminished head.

KAISER WILHELM AT WOERTH.

Monument Dedicated to the Memory of Frederick III. Unveiled.

STRASBURG, Oct 18.—The Emperor and Empress arrived at Woerth at noon to-day and were received by Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. An immense crowd of people had gathered at the station and the imperial party were enthusiastically cheered. Their Majesties proceeded at once to the battlefield, where the monument commemorative of the conflict upon that ground was to be unveiled.

The ceremonies began with a choral for male voices, sung by members of the Strasburg Glee Union. General von Mischke then delivered a stirring address, which moved his hearers greatly. The veil was then dropped from the monument, which is dedicated to the memory of Emperor Frederick III.

Minister Hoffman, in a telling speech, gave the monument into the custody of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, after which the Emperor and the members of the imperial party inspected it. The Emperor later took luncheon at Froschweiler with Count von Durkheim, after which, with the Empress, he took his departure for Strasburg.

FREDERICK'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Prof. Curtius Becomes Acting Privy Councilor and Excellency.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—To-day was the anniversary of the birth of the late Emperor Frederick. His mausoleum at Potsdam was decorated with wreaths sent by members of the imperial family and the German sovereigns. The royal theatres were closed to-night out of respect to the memory of the deceased Emperor.

Emperor William has conferred the rank of Acting Privy Councilor, with the title of Excellency, on Prof. Curtius, who was the tutor of the late Emperor Frederick.

SPANISH RECORDS OF VALOR.

Forty Men Rout One Hundred and Fifty Rebels and Capture Letters.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—El Liberal says that a band of Cuban insurgents has captured a merchant sloop that was conveying a cargo of stores.

An official dispatch says that forty gendarmes have routed 150 rebels and captured correspondence between Maceo, Gomez, Sanchez, and Zayas.

A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that the Governor of the Sagua District has captured an insurgent camp near Carboneras. Six rebels were killed, and a number of horses and a quantity of arms, ammunition, and hospital and other stores fell into the hands of the Government troops.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—A Government column, commanded by Col. Hernandez, has routed a rebel band at Carboneras, in the Sagua district. Three rebels were killed and several wounded. The rebel camp was captured by the troops.

NEGOTIATIONS IN WALLER CASE.

Prisoner Removed from Clairvaux to Gard's Healthier Climate.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The negotiations in the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller are still proceeding.

The climate at Clairvaux was proving detrimental to the health of the prisoner, and he has therefore been removed to the prison at Gard, Department of Nimes, where it is thought the air will prove more beneficial to him.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE NILE

Fifty Persons, Mostly Workmen, on a Ferryboat Struck by a Steamer and Capsized, Are Drowned.

CAIRO, Oct. 18.—Heavy loss of life was caused near her to-day by a collision in the Nile between a ferryboat and a steamer.

The ferryboat, which had on board sixty persons, mostly workmen, ran into the steamer and capsized. Fifty of those on the boat were drowned before assistance could reach them.

DISASTROUS STORMS IN ITALY.

Extensive Damage to Property and Many Deaths on the Coast.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Severe storms along the Italian coasts and in the interior have caused a number of fatalities and done much damage to property. Already fifteen deaths have been recorded, and it is likely that more will be reported.

There have been heavy losses sustained by the drowning of cattle, and the general damage to property has been immense. Dispatches from places along the coast state that shipping has suffered severely.

At Leghorn several vessels dragged their anchors and were carried by the heavy sea and wind high up on the beach. Twelve fishing boats were wrecked at Ancona and four at Giulianova.

The water undermined the foundations of a church at Avellino and caused the building to collapse. It is feared that later reports will add greatly to the amount of damage done.

CHINA'S TRANSPORT EXPLOSION.

Twenty-four Persons Only Were Saved from Steamer's Accident.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18.—Further details of the explosion on board a transport steamer at Kungpai, near Kinchow, have been received. The entire forepart of the ship was blown out, and the vessel sank immediately in shallow water.

The third engineer, twelve of the crew, and one European and ten Chinese passengers were saved, but all the other persons on board were killed by the explosion or drowned. The cause of the explosion is not known.

JAPAN'S FORMOSAN CONQUEST.

Prepared to Bombard the Capital of Tai-Wan-Fu Yesterday.

HONGKONG, Oct. 18.—Advices from Formosa state that the Japanese are gradually subduing the tribes that are opposing Japanese occupation of that island. The natives are making a stubborn resistance to the Japanese, but are steadily being overcome.

The Japanese captured the town of Takao, on the west coast of Formosa, Oct. 16, and had arranged to bombard Tai-Wan-Fu, the Chinese capital, to-day. The capital is occupied by Black Flags, and it is expected that a sanguinary battle will be fought.

RIOTERS IN ISLAND OF AMOY.

Missionaries Are Attacked and Mandarins Refuse to Interfere.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency says that riots have broken out in Chang Pu, in the southeast part of the Island of Amoy, and the English missions there have been destroyed.

The missionaries appealed to the mandarins for protection, but those officials refused to interfere.

Pope Leo Laments Italy's Fetes.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Replying to an address presented to him by the Austrian prelates in connection with the recent fêtes in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops, the Pope remarked upon the gravity of celebrating under his very eyes the violation of the rights of the Papacy. He added that he rejoiced at the many evidences of devotion to the Holy See that had been shown by Catholics throughout the world.

A Bavarian Charged with Espionage.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Public Prosecutor of the Department of the Seine is making an inquiry into the case of Capt. von Stabenracht of the Bavarian Army, who was recently arrested on a charge of espionage. It is stated that letters have been found in his rooms which show that he has been in regular correspondence with the German Chancellery.

Bayard the Guest of Beresford.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—United States Ambassador Bayard is the guest of Lord Charles Beresford to-day on the occasion of the gun trials on board the new battleship Magnificent. Mr. Bayard will be the guest of Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, on board the launch Victorious at Chatham, to-morrow.

Conservatives Elected in Saxony.

DRESDEN, Oct. 18.—The elections to fill the seats of one-third of the members of the Saxon Diet, whose terms have expired, took place yesterday. The results are as yet only partly known, but the returns already in show the election of fourteen Conservatives, four National Liberals, four Progressists, and five Socialists.

Runyon's Banquet to Edward Malet.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Theodore Runyon, the American Ambassador, this evening gave a farewell banquet in honor of Sir Edward Malet, the retiring British Ambassador. Mr. Runyon expressed the regret of the diplomats in Berlin in losing Sir Edward from their number.

Thirty Rioters of Agram Arrested.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—The rioting at Agram has entirely ceased and the town is normally quiet. All the students' clubs have been dissolved by the authorities and thirty of the leading members have been arrested for their participation in the recent disturbances.

Three New Cholera Cases at Damietta.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 18.—Despite the measures taken to prevent the spread of cholera at Damietta, three new cases of the disease were reported there yesterday. No further deaths have occurred.

Prayers for Philadelphia Police.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph, Oct. 17.

Last night's leading incident at the Armory Hall revival meetings was the presentation of requests on the part of seventeen members of the police force for prayers. It may readily be understood that this suggestion was heartily responded to. The great assemblage fervently united in petitions for Divine favor in behalf of the entire police force of the city. They deserve the kindly consideration and prayers not only of the Christian people once in a great while, during a time of special religious interest, but every day and every night.

Says Mr. Yonge Is Mistaken.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Henry Yonge is quoted in to-day's TIMES as naming me among some gentlemen who "resigned from our organization a year ago, at the time of the Hill campaign," so that, as he adds, "this is their second resignation."

As to me, at least, Mr. Yonge is mistaken. Though then and now a friend and admirer of Messrs. Shepard, Healy, Greene, and other leaders of the party referred to, I never was a member of it, having always preferred to act as a "free lance." So far from having "resigned" in order to support Hill, I actively campaigned against him, and for Wheeler, Hents, &c. On one occasion Mr. Yonge himself was polite enough to compliment my speech in favor of their ticket.

I have not "resigned" this year, not being a member, though my opinions as to the best way to promote the objects which we all profess compel me in the local campaign to indulge in what I hope may prove only a temporary contention with some of my most valued friends.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS.

70 William Street, New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,
Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

REPUBLICANS ARE LOG-ROLLING

National Committeemen Working and Watching Each Other—Mr. Reed Is Open to Propositions.

There was a lot of log-rolling going on among the coterie of big Republican politicians who were in this city yesterday. There was no formal meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, although there were enough of its members in town to hold one.

Gen. Clarkson, W. M. Hahn of Ohio, and a few others met in Thomas C. Carter's room in the Holland House last night and discussed various matters in a general way. It is practically decided that the National Committee will be called to meet in Washington in the first or second week in December.

Congressman Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, remained in town all day. He called on Warner Miller and spent some time with him. Perhaps he gave him some points as to how the blue laws are enforced in Maine. Mr Reed also saw Mr. Platt. It was said that he was concerning himself chiefly with the make-up of the Congressional Committees. The New York managers want to get as many as they can of the plums, and Mr. Reed, with his eyes on 1896, is in a mood to consider propositions from men who may control seventy-two votes in the Republican National Convention.

P. C. Cheney, National Committeeman from New-Hampshire, had a long talk with Mr. Reed. Gen. Michener of Indiana was also in town, keeping his eyes out for straws that may indicate which Presidential way the wind is blowing.

All of the Republicans now visiting this city expect that Senator Matthew Stanley Quay will put in an appearance here in a day or two.

Samuel Fessenden, the National Committeeman from Connecticut, was in the city to consult with the others. All these distinguished props of the G. O. P. are keeping their eyes closely fixed on the movements of each other.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S RECEPTION

A Well-Attended Housewarming—Guests of the Organization Received by President Elihu Root.

The Republican Club held a reception and housewarming last night at 450 Fifth Avenue. For the last two months the building has been undergoing repairs, and the interior has been completely refurnished and decorated, at a cost of $5,000.

Elihu Root, President of the club; First Vice President Edward Lauterbach, Second Vice President Henry R. De Milt, and Third Vice President Charles H. Denison received the members of the club and their friends from 9 o'clock until midnight.

The House Committee, which consisted of Dr. J. Clark Thomas, J. R. Tresidder, A. B. Price, J. Edgar Leaycroft, C. E. Bidwell, F. E. Laimbeer, and E. A. Newell, received congratulations and thanks for the handsome way in which the alterations had been refitted. There were no speeches, and politics were not discussed in any formal way.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Levi Woodhouse.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Col. Levi Woodhouse, a resident of Hartford, Conn., died Thursday evening at the residence of his son-in-law, Goodwin Brown, in Albany. Col. Woodhouse was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1823, and during the greater part of his life held many prominent military and civil positions. He served upon the staffs of Governors Minor and Holly of Connecticut. He afterward entered the regular army, served as Lieutenant during the Mexican war, and fought with great bravery and distinction. Upon the close of the Mexican war he re-entered civil life.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war he organized three regiments and went to the front as Colonel of the last one he organized. His health became seriously affected by exposure in the earlier Virginia campaigns, he resigned from the army, again entered civil life, and for many years was engaged in the railroad business, being Secretary and Treasurer, and later Superintendent of the Connecticut Valley Railroad. He was the oldest living Past Master of the Masonic fraternity in Connecticut. Col. Woodhouse leaves a wife and one daughter. He will be buried at Hartford, Conn.

Gen. S. A. Duncan.

Gen. S. A. Duncan, a well-known patent lawyer of this city, and a prominent resident of Englewood, N. J., died there suddenly last night. Heart disease caused his death. He reached home about 7 o'clock, and appeared to be in his usual health. While sitting with his wife, waiting for dinner to be served, he became unconscious. Dr. Currie was hastily summoned, but Gen. Duncan died in a few minutes.

Gen. Duncan was fifty-seven years old. Although sudden, his death was not unexpected, as he had suffered from heart disease for several years. He leaves two daughters, both of whom are at North Hampton, Mass., and two sons—Frederick S. and Robert.

Gen. Duncan was President of the Englewood Club, a Director of the Englewood Sewerage Company, a Director of the Citizens' National Bank, and Vice President of the Englewood Protective Association.

O. J. Tilleson.

O. J. Tilleson, one of the leading fruit growers in Ulster County, died from a stroke of paralysis yesterday at his home in Highland. He was born in Rosendale, N. Y., in December, 1831.

In his youth he studied surveying, and when twenty years old, in connection with Henry Brink of Saugerties, and the late Jay Gould, he made and had printed a map of Ulster County.

Mr. Tilleson settled in Highland in 1868 and began fruit growing. His vineyards and peach orchards are among the largest in the Hudson River fruit belt. He was a Director in the Fallkill Bank of Poughkeepsie, and also in the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company.

Ex-Judge George S. Wardwell.

Ex-Judge George S. Wardwell, one of the best-known and most prominent members of the bar in Buffalo, died there yesterday morning after an illness of less than two weeks. His death was due to failure of circulation of the blood.

Judge Wardwell was at one time City Attorney, and from 1881 to 1893 was Judge of the Municipal Court. He was a graduate of Harvard University. The Court of Sessions adjourned upon the announcement of his death, and the Bar Association of Erie County will meet and take appropriate action.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William P. Wainwright, who was born in this city seventy-eight years ago, died on Thursday at 23 East Twenty-eighth Street. During the war he was a Colonel of the Ninety-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers. He was a noted linguist and translator of foreign books.

—Edward B. Ketcham died at 29 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday at the age of sixty-three years. He was one of the early members of the Produce Exchange and of the provision firm of Brush & Co. Funeral services will be held at the address given this afternoon.

—Francis W. Upham, LL. D., author of "The Church and Science," "The Star of Our Lord," and other religious books, died on Thursday at 44 West Thirty-fifth Street. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1817, and was a graduate of Bowdoin College.

—The Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Fennell of the Presbyterian Church of Glens Falls, died yesterday morning, aged eighty years. He began his pastorate at Glens Falls October, 1846. In 1891 he resigned active work and had been pastor emeritus since.

—Richard B. Moore, a prominent New-Jersey Democrat, ex-Chief of the Fire Department and proprietor of the Cliff House at West End, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Ashville, N. C., where he had gone for his health.

She Admits Stealing Jewelry.

Mary Kelly was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, made by Peter J. O'Donohue of 255 West Eighty-third Street, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

She is accused of robbing her employer of jewelry worth $500, and the police say that she gave the proceeds of her peculations to Thomas Casey. Casey formerly worked for Mr. O'Donohue, but had been discharged for unwarranted sampling of wines.

In court, the young woman admitted stealing jewelry from Mr. O'Donohue's house, but said Casey did not know of her thefts.

What's Fine Furniture.
Do not miss it if you wish to keep up with the times. Rare goods at factory prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

THE QUESTION OF OPEN SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Even those who regret, as I do, that there should be any persistent demands for opening the licensed saloons for sales during any portion of Sunday, must admit that this demand, as now being made, requires the serious attention of all thoughtful citizens. A powerful public opinion is being formed on the subject under circumstances very unfavorable to wise conclusions. The issue raised has already entered into partisan politics in such a way that the overzealous adherents of each of the great parties seem likely to soon care more for a party victory than for the triumph of any salutary principle in regard to Sunday opening. They are, in the main, presenting, evading, or misrepresenting the subject, in paramount reference to mere party advantage, while the public interests involved are lamentably neglected. A sound public opinion to be effective for good must be promptly and clearly set forth. The time is close at hand when active party men will cease to be open to any just or candid reasoning on the subject. Indeed, the distinguished editor of a powerful journal has just expressed his regret that a large proportion of his compatriots have already passed the stage when they are open to such reasoning—a condition of things all the more ominous and lamentable because one of the most exasperating of their grievances seems to be the fact that their executive officers are discharging their plain duty of enforcing the laws as they exist. It would seem to be very plain to candid minds that the proper remedy for a mistaken enforcement of the laws in a free country is an appeal to the courts, and not an outburst of passion or abuse of such officers. Certainly, when we find many intelligent and patriotic citizens—and such are most of the exasperated Germans who are acting on a contrary theory—we have evidence of a dangerous condition, for which some speedy remedy must be found, much as we may regret the need of bringing the question of open saloons on Sunday to the decision of a popular vote. This tendency to frenzy and injustice—which is certain to increase—is based on the assumption, which may be wholly unwarranted, that existing laws relating to liquor and beer selling on Sunday are contrary to the wishes of the majority of the voters, whose will should prevail. Now, the facts on the subject can be made known only by a direct vote of the people, for mere party issues and elections as they are now presented cannot be made decisive on the point.

There is another reason which makes an appeal to a direct decision by the people almost indispensable. Home rule for cities—salutary and desirable, within proper limits—having been lately pushed to ill-considered and dangerous extremes on various subjects—is now being extended to the Sunday saloon-opening question in a way which seems to be perverting the judgment of many good citizens and giving mere partisans and demagogues a dangerous advantage. When even well-balanced minds are likely to magnify the power which their city or village may be safely allowed to exercise, it is highly dangerous to permit party managers to make use of this bias of mind in aid of an absolute local control of the liquor and beer trade—a control which would greatly increase not only their own domination and corruption, but that of their party and their faction. Within certain limits the regulation of the liquor and beer traffic is a local matter, as to which the theory of home rule may fitly prevail, but in its larger religious, moral, and social aspects this regulation is a subject of transcendent interest to the whole State, with which the State itself must deal, and a neglect of which would be its disgrace and a peril to its civilization. Will even the most besotted and radical votary of absolute home rule insist that every city and village, or any one of them, shall be allowed at its pleasure to have its grogshops open all the nights as well as all the days of the weeks, to sell intoxicating drinks to children of all ages, to offer them at the church doors, in the courts, in the prisons, in the jails, and in the public schools? And why not, if home rule is a right? Why not, if every city and village should be allowed to regulate all local doings?

These fundamental and indisputable facts seem to be strangely ignored by many worthy votaries of the theory of absolute home rule: (1) That whatever right a great city has to control its own affairs, that same right belongs not only to every small city, but to every village and to every town; (2) that if each city degraded enough to do so must be allowed, by a mere local vote, to open its saloons on Sunday to the free sale of rum, brandy, and whisky, regardless of what the vote of the whole people of the State might be on the subject, it must also be allowed, by the same vote, to open every brothel, every poolroom, and every gambling den, equally regardless of the higher civilization and morality of the State of New-York; (3) that if that part of a State designated as a city has the right to open the way to its own perdition, that part of the State and city designated as a ward has the same right when its moral tone happens to be more degraded than that of the whole city. By this theory the vilest locality may compel the State to match its laws to its own local depravity—a rule under which State morality must be constantly degraded.

The simple fact is—a fact which the excited devotees of an excessive and anarchical home rule theory have thus far ignored—that the State can never justifiably or without disgrace concede to any city, village, or town an enlarged power of home rule, which is intended to have, and will have, the effect of debasing the moral tone of its people or government. True home rule is an agency for elevating, and not for degrading, either a town or a municipality.

It is a curious fact that many worthy people, whose zeal for unrestrained home rule is betraying them into favoring grog selling in saloons on Sunday, are, so far from being willing to concede to towns and villages the same right they claim for great cities, that they are stultifying themselves by actually seeking to prevent the residents in those localities being heard at all on the subject—even upon the momentous religious, moral, and social issues involved in the Sunday question, which deeply concern every citizen of the State and the Nation itself.

These views are far from assuming that peculiar legal provisions are not needed for great cities; nor do they even assume that the moral standards of the present laws, in regard to opening of saloons on Sunday, are not higher than can be successfully enforced in the City of New-York. Were it known that a majority of its voters favored these standards, they could certainly be enforced; but only a direct vote of the people—and not any mere party vote, we repeat—can proclaim the truth on this vital point.

Dr. Huntington, apparently speaking for the Episcopal Church—if not for all Churches—has justly declared, in a recent sermon, that "much dust has been thrown in our eyes by talk about 'home rule for cities,' a taking phrase, but one which, under a system of government like ours, is full of peril," and we imagine that, in the light of a real discussion of the subject, this will be found the view of vast numbers of the most intelligent people, who have been misled. There can be no doubt, we think, that a blind, partisan zeal for an excessive measure of home rule is now being utilized by astute partisan managers and politicians in their own interests, and in those of their party and faction. They confidently declare that the popular vote of cities—if not that of the State itself—would be in favor of the open saloon on Sunday, and they have caused this view to be largely accepted by the people, whereby the difficulty of enforcing existing laws is being constantly increased. It could hardly be worse for maintaining our present Sunday system in New-York were it known that a majority of its legal voters condemned it. The friends of this system are—so far as they shrink from a popular vote—plausibly declared to be a cowardly and despotic minority. Such a situation is sure to grow worse and worse, until the inevitable appeal to the people shall be made. Yet, on a direct vote, Sunday opening might be condemned even in cities, and if such should be the fact, we should hear no more of home rule for opening the saloons, in the interest of party domination, but home rule for nobler ends would be greatly facilitated.

There will doubtless be much difficulty in bringing the great issues of religion, morality and justice involved in the Sunday opening question before the people in a fair and proper manner, as each party will struggle for advantages for itself. We must, therefore, demand and provide for a free, non-partisan vote of the whole people of the State, to be taken in such a way as to show where is to be found the real strength of (1) open grogshop selling all day and night Sunday, (2) of the opposition to all this, (3) of those who favor the sale of only wine, ale and beer on Sunday, what the number of its supporters is, and where they reside. The party bosses and managers will vigorously oppose the latter kind of vote, in the interest of keeping their parties together and themselves in power; whereas the public interest requires that if the saloons are to be opened for the sale of anything on Sunday, it should be only for the sale of wine, ale, and beer.

A campaign which should involve such grave issues might be almost desirable in itself, for its educational effects. For all those who represent the religious and moral sentiments of the people would be sure to take a leading part, and would give it a dignity and an enlightening power far above that developed in ordinary elections. The mere politicians and party manipulators might, in the main, be silent, and they certainly could act only an inferior if not a contemptible part in such an election. It would speedily be made to appear that the question of open Sunday grogshops in great cities, so far from being only a matter of local interest, is one which deeply concerns, not only whole States, but the entire Nation. It might as well be argued that poison injected into the heart did not concern the safety of the physical system as to claim that grog-selling on Sundays in great cities does not concern the State or National life.

In view of these considerations, which seem to require the taking of a vote of the whole people of the State at the earliest date practicable, I venture to suggest the following plan for doing so, with five forms of ballots to be printed on a single voting paper; for it is important to know, not only for what sales the people desire the saloons to be open on Sunday, but for how long a time.

The following should be the ballots:

A. Opposed to the opening of the licensed saloons on Sundays for the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer.

B. In favor of the opening of the licensed saloons on Sunday for the sale both of strong and spirituous liquors and of wine, ale, and beer.

C. In favor of the opening of the licensed saloons on Sunday for the sale of wine, ale, and beer, without strong or spirituous liquors.

D. In favor of the opening of the licensed saloons on Sunday for sales during not more than nine hours out of the twenty-four.

E. In favor of opening the licensed saloons during the whole day and night of Sunday.

These several forms of ballots being printed on a single paper, the voter is to mark the one or two which he votes. It seems plain that he can hardly wish to vote more than two. If he votes A, he would apparently wish to vote no other. If he votes B, he would very likely vote E also. If he votes C, he might vote either D or E, but most likely D.

It has been my purpose to suggest a plan for voting, which, while being irrespective of parties and perfectly fair toward every voter, will give instructive results, which will make clear the actual state of public opinion on every important question involved, in every part of the State.

By voting C and D, those worthy citizens of German birth, who only desire that decent opportunity for wine and beer drinking which they have enjoyed in their own country, can separate themselves from the degraded horde who seek opportunities for Sunday drunkenness; and they can also, at the same time, show some becoming respect for the religious customs of the country in which they have taken up their new homes. The experiment, in which many have faith, can more easily be tried by replacing rum drinking by beer drinking.

If a majority of the voters in any city, village or town shall vote B and E—that is, for the pretended right of universal and unlimited grogshop dissipation all the day and night of Sunday—it is hardly likely that any partisan champion, either of absolute home rule or despotic party rule for cities, will be audacious enough to demand any larger powers of self-government for so benighted a locality. But if the City of New York should, by a large majority, vote A—against all Sunday opening—she would show herself worthy of much larger powers of self-government than she has ever yet possessed; and, even if she should vote C and D, she might justly hope to soon have her self-governing powers materially enlarged.

It seems to be quite plain that, with such facts we know, as these votes would place them before the people and the Legislature, much mischievous assumption and partisan misrepresentation on the great issues they cover would be suppressed, and that in the near future, we may expect more just and enlightened legislation on the subject. It hardly need be said that such facts would be of value in every State and city of the Union.

DORMAN B. EATON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1895.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator David B. Hill is at the Normandie.

—Augustus Lowell of Boston is at the Cambridge.

—Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia is at the Waldorf.

—Col. Howland Roberts of London is at the St. Cloud.

—Neville Chamberlain of England is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. John A. Halderman, formerly United States Minister to Siam, is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Congressman John W. Stewart of Vermont and the Hon. G. Duncan of England are at the Murray Hill.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, and ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following are registered to-night at Washington Hotels:

Arlington—Gen. and Mrs. B. H. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Jacoby, Robert Ganz, New York.

Ebbitt—Mr. and Mrs. De Forester T. Demerell, E. E. Horton, Ira Ayer, C. V. Ford, New-York City.

Shoreham—Mr and Mrs. Charles D. Newton, J. W. Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruckman, New-York.

Willard's—G. N. Susson, D. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, M. W. Oonenstock, C. G. Darby, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Queen, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:15 A. M.—527 West Thirty-fourth Street; Interior Conduit and Insulation Company; damage trifling.

8:50 A. M.—17 Vandewater Street; Munro Publishing Company; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—703 Eighth Avenue; Henrietta Clark; damage, $15.

8 P. M.—148 Eldridge Street; Max Levine; damage, $25.

9:05 P. M.—2 Seventh Avenue; J. W. Jones; no damage.

11:50 P. M.—194 Chrystie Street, Hyman Bruehstein, factor; damage, $500.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

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DIED.

DUNNING.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, at his late residence, No. 57 West 38th St., Benjamin F. Dunning, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Saturday, Oct. 19, at 1:30 P. M.

KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1895, Edwy B. Ketcham, aged 63 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, 29 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

UPHAM.—At his residence, 44 West 35th St., on Thursday morning, Francis W. Upham.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Sunday afternoon at 4:30.

New-England papers please copy.

WAINWRIGHT.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, at his late residence, No. 23 East 28th St., William P. Wainwright, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., Saturday, Oct. 19, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

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A CROWD OF CHAMPIONS

British Yachtsmen Determined to Get the America's Cup.

MORE TALK OF YACHTS TO BE BUILT

The Rose Challenge Not Favorably Regarded by the Clyde Yachtsmen—Soper No Match for Herreshoff.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Oct. 9.—The failure of the Valkyrie to bring back the cup has roused a crowd of champions who are intent on fighting "Uncle Sam" for its possession. Mr. Herbert Moir of the Colonial Finance Corporation, Limited, is the latest arrival among the champions, and so far has proved himself an adept at financiering. He recently issued a circular asking patriots to come forward and join his syndicate, promoted to capture the America's Cup. Up to date £30,000 has been subscribed for the Westralia, and this sum ought to secure the best cutter that can be built here.

The other Australian syndicate, Messrs. Laycock, Goodfellow, and Bell, have decided to have their challenger designed and built in Australia, but by whom is the question. At Sydney they build fast small luggers, and have got to the length of a twenty-tonner at times, but to build a cutter big enough and fast enough to beat Herreshoff creates suspicion of a craze. No doubt Australian gold reefs will supply all the money needful, and gold enough even to ballast a challenger, but it will take a few reefs to win the cup without the experience in yacht building that insures success.

Some forty years ago winning yacht races depended more upon smoth surfaces than models. The yacht that was varnished with coal tar and burnished with plumbago, otherwise black lead, like a kitchen stove, was the boat that would win. But there have been many patents and composts intended to win prizes. At one time a kind of soap we call "soft scap" was the varnish to make a yacht slip through the water. One consequence was that the leading winners at regattas got the name of "soapers." The reported designer of Mr. Rose's challenger, Mr. Soper, of Fay & Co., Southampton, has designed many yachts, but in the old times they might not have arrived at the title of "soapers." It is said that Americans say that a yacht which was leading her match was at once designated a "Burgess," whether she was or was not designed by your famous Boston artist. But, between a Soper and a Burgess, there are various degrees of longitude.

Mr. Soper's yachts have nearly all been singular failures, and the likelihood of his design for a challenger being successful only provokes a smile among Clyde yachtsmen.

The challenge of Mr. C. D. Rose, sent through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Isle of Wight, provokes little interest among Clyde yachtsmen from the fact that the challenge is not regarded as a British challenge. Mr. Rose appears to be more American than the Americans themselves, since he sees no difficulty in controlling fifty excursion steamers attending any international match in New-York Bay. He leaves all the arrangements to the New-York Yacht Club, and appears to be assured of a guarantee that his yacht will get the cup whether she wins it or not. The challenge is not regarded in this city as a bona-fide international challenge, and the Clyde, without further explanation, can feel but little interest in it.

An Anglo-American writing to The Field, makes quite a startling revelation, which will be more or less believed. The writer explains that the verdict of the New-York club on the foul between Defender and Valkyrie was dictated by Mr. Iselin, who, it is stated, holds only one-tenth share in the Defender, while William K. Vanderbilt holds eight-tenths. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is alleged, took quite a different view of the foul to that of Mr. Iselin, and as a consequence, Mr. Iselin suddenly accepted Mr. Vanderbilt's view, and become most anxious for a friendly renewal of the contest with Valkyrie.

The correspondence between the New-York Yacht Club and Lord Dunraven has provoked a good deal of laughter in Glasgow, where the smothered rage of Mr. J. D. Smith at Lord Dunraven for turning the third race into a "fool's errand" was seen at once and enjoyed. Glasgow has abandoned itself to Winter amusements, yachting dinners and yachting balls. The discussion of the new measurement rule, and the propriety of starting some more classes of small yachts outside the Yacht Racing Association.

LORD DUNRAVEN AT HOME.

Has Made No Plans for Valkyrie and Declines to Discuss the Cup Races

COWES, Oct. 18.—The steam yacht Valhalla, with Lord Dunraven on board, arrived here from Newport, R. I., at 9 o'clock this morning. The Captain of the Valhalla, which is owned by Mr. J. Frederick Laycock of Portsmouth, reports having had a pleasant voyage since sailing from Newport on Sept. 28, though the yacht was detayed by headwinds and proceeded under sail most of the time.

Lord Dunraven, who was seen by a representative of The United Press, said he had nothing more to say in regard to the recent races for the America's Cup than had already appeared in the newspapers as coming from him. He had not as yet decided what he would do with the Valkyrie. However, he thought she would be useful for trial purposes with any vessel that might be selected to contest for the cup. Still, he did not know what his associates in the ownership of the boat might decide to do.

Lord Dunraven positively declined to converse upon the subject of the ill feeling which is reported to exist between himself and the New-York Yacht Club's committee or in regard to the rumors prevailing in Cowes respecting alleged unfairness to the Valkyrie when the marks were laid down for the courses to be sailed over, and also refused to speak of his future plans. Lord Dunraven had not been made aware of the desire to entertain him at a banquet in Cardiff, and would not say whether or not he would accept. He was going to his home, Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire, in a few days, he said, but for the present he is staying at the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Commodore B. F. Sutton has sold his schooner yacht Loyal to Mr. Nash of Boston. The Loyal this season was the best in her class, winning twelve out of thirteen races. It is probable that Mr. Sutton will have a seventy-foot schooner next season and tackle W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita.

—The Board of Trustees of the Huguenot Yacht Club is planning to have the races between naphtha launches that were postponed last Saturday take place on election day. This will be the last race of the season of the Huguenot Club. The clubhouse will remain open through the Winter. A bowling club and card circle have been organized.

—Mr. John Lysaght of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, England, died on Oct. 1. Mr. Lysaght formerly owned the Semiramis, now the Margarita, owned by J. R. Drexel, and the Cleopatra, now the Sapphire, owned by A. L. Barber.

—The English steam yacht White Ladye, which has been under charter to Ogden Goelet for the last two years, is coaling at Newport, and in a day or two will sail for England and go out of Mr. Goelet's possession.

—The Isolde, a Fife, boat is the champion in the English forty-rating class. She won thirty-one races out of forty-six starts. The Caress, a Watson boat, only won seven races out of forty-three starts.

—The Dakotah, the Herreshoff ten-rater, started in thirty-seven races, won fifteen, and was second in ten this season. The value of the prizes won was $5,500.

—The Larchmont Yacht Club will have a twenty-seven-foot-racing-length class next season, and several prominent yachtsmen have promised to build.

THE HARVARD-PRINCETON GAME.

To be Played on Nov. 2—Rules to Govern the Contest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—The result of the conference held in New-London on Thursday between Capt. Brewer and Prof. Ames of Harvard and Capt. Lea and Mr. "Phil" King of Princeton was made public to-night by the Harvard parties. The announcement comes from Harvard, as Harvard had asked for a day in which to consider a proposition of Princeton. At a meeting of coachers to-night it was decided to accede to Princeton's request.

The only difficulty in the conference was over the date. Harvard wished to play on Nov. 9, in order to have a week longer of practice. Princeton was perfectly willing, but did not feel like abandoning the date with Cornell. Princeton offered to play on Nov. 9 if Harvard would persuade Cornell to give up her date with Princeton. This question Capt. Brewer put before the coachers to-night, and they decided to accede to the request of Princeton and play the game on Nov. 2. There was no particular controversy over any other point. The difficulty as to Wheeler, the big Princeton guard, was easily settled, as the delegates announced that there was no intention of playing him. The only question left is as to whether Princeton will play certain men who were dropped from their classes last year for failure in studies. That, however, is not likely to stand in the way of a game.

The playing rules were quickly settled. There are to be four officials—the referee, umpire, and two linesmen, according to the Pennsylvania-Harvard code. The rule as to a fair catch was agreed to on the Harvard plan. The one who makes the catch cannot run with the ball unless it first touches the ground. If it is not touched it must be passed to some other man, who can run with it. The referee and umpire must be approved by the graduate advisors of both colleges. Five men will be allowed behind the line, according to the Harvard code, but, contrary to Harvard's scheme, not a man can start before the ball is put in play. The tackles and ends may be used for running with the ball and for interference, but the guards and centre rush must not do so; they must stay in their places. There seems now no obstacle to the Harvard-Princeton game on Nov. 2 at Princeton.

Tigers to Meet the Lehigh Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton's football kickers will line up against the eleven of Lehigh to-morrow in Philadelphia. As this is the only game which the Tigers will play in the Quaker City this season the game acquires considerable importance. Capt. Lea will play his best team, but will not try to run up a big score, preferring to save his men as much as possible. Following will be the line-up on the Tigers' side: Centre, Gayley; guards, Riggs and Rhodes; tackles, Lea and Church; ends, Johnston and Cochran; quarter back, Brokaw; halves, Bannard and Armstrong; full back, Pope. A number of substitutes will be taken and the team will leave Princeton on the 9:38 train to-morrow morning.

To-day's practice on the gridiron was short and light, only one half of fifteen minutes being played. Riggs and Gayley were given a day off, and the other men were not required to do heavy work. This light-work policy has been adopted to avoid overtraining, which is feared in the case of several men. The second eleven was strengthened by the presence of "Beef" Wheeler, and the Varsity men were unable to score.

A Wesleyan Football Player Hurt.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 18.—F. S. Madison of Montclair, N. J., a Wesleyan freshman and left end of the football eleven, was seriously hurt last evening. He was struck on the head, concussion of the brain resulting. As the young man previously had brain fever, the injury may cause a return of the disease. Last night he was slightly delirious. Madison is a light-weight and a daring player, and to that fact owes his injury. His illness cripples the Wesleyan team for the game with the University of New-York Saturday.

REMARKABLE LIBRARY OF MRS. N. Q. POPE

Incunabula, First Editions of Ancient and Modern Works and Bindings.

The library formed by Mrs. Norton Quincy Pope, the marvels of which had excited for many years the emulation, the despair, or the envy of all sincere book lovers, is to be exhibited by Dodd, Mead & Co. Oct. 22 and sold.

There are in the collection the "Charles VI. Missal," which the French King's daughter gave to Henry V., and Henry VIII. to a Belgian monastery, from which it fell into the hands of Firmin-Didot, whose riches in books were fabulous; Malory's "King Arthur," the first edition, printed by William Caxton in 1485, the only perfect copy in existence, and the text of which was indispensable to a recent reimpression made in England; Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed by Caxton in 1483, whereof there are only five perfect copies extant; books of the presses of Wynken de Worde, Richard Pynson, John Gutenberg, and other printers of incunabula.

There are the first four folio editions of Shakespeare; the "Poems" of 1640, and a collection of the quarto editions of the plays. There are Spenser's "Faerie Queene," first edition; "Colin Clout," 1595; "Complaints," 1591; North's "Plutarch," 1579; Montaigne's "Essays," 1603, the James I. copy; the "Mirrour for Magistrates," with dedication, 1610; Chapman's "Homer," and "Batrachomyomachia," 1610-24; Walton's "Angler," 1653, first edition, and many other volumes, that one almost never finds anywhere in their original form, of Withey, Wyles, Stanley, Braithwait, Stevelton, and Lovelace.

There are a collection of separate plays of Fletcher, Massinger, and Shirley, in fine bindings; Americana, like Ptolemy's "Geography," 1478; Letters of Columbus and Vespucius, the "Bay Psalm Book," Smith's "History of New-York," and original editions of Mather, Cotton, and the rest.

There are extra illustrated works; first editions of modern English authors, including an extraordinary Dickens set, an extravagant Thackeray set, an enchanting Lamb set, and others that adjectives may not praise too much; first editions of American authors in complete sets; works of bibliography; a collection of playing cards and books about them; autograph letters and manuscripts; portraits, engravings; sumptuous examples of the art of bookbinding, and other treasures which will be great always, because they are beautiful.

All the varieties of bibliomania are in this collection represented by their most celebrated objects of study, folly, and love. The booksellers estimate the value of the entire library at $225,000, but this is only because figures are tyrannical. Mrs. Norton Quincy Pope's library is really invaluable.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION MAKERS

Adoption of an Article on Finance and Taxation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the following section of the article on finance and taxation was adopted after a long discussion and several amendments had been put in:

The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real, personal, and possessory, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone shall be taxed, and also such property as may be exempted by law from municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, provided, however, that the General Assembly may impose a capitation tax on such domestic animals as from their nature and habits are destructive of other property, and provided further that the General Assembly may provide for a graduated tax on incomes and may provide for graduated licenses on occupations and business.

An effort by Senator Tillman to provide for a one-dollar poll tax on every dog in the State, the proceeds to be devoted to the school fund, was killed by a vote of 102 to 20. An effort to impose a municipal tax on the capital stock of all banks in the State failed.

SAID B. MARTIN WAS ALL RIGHT

A German-American Committee Got Information from His Friends.

The Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union sent out a subcommittee of five yesterday to investigate the character of the Tammany Senatorial candidates, particularly that of Bernard F. Martin.

The Executive Committee met last night and the sub-committee made its report and recommended that Mr. Martin should be indorsed for the Senate in the Thirteenth District.

A little investigation disclosed the fact that the sub-committee had obtained its information as to Mr. Martin's character at Tammany Hall, from some of Mr. Martin's close friends.

Then there was a hubbub in the meeting. The sub-committee was promptly discharged from all further duty and the executive committee laid on the table the recommendation to indorse Mr. Martin, pending a fuller investigation. Other men were selected to look into the matter.

Funeral of Prof. G. B. Newcomb.

The funeral of George B. Newcomb, late Professor of Philosophy of the College of the City of New-York, took place yesterday morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-seventh Street, near Broadway. The Rev. Merle W. Smith read the Presbyterian services for the dead, and the body was taken to Kensico Cemetery for interment.

Money to Man the Polls.

It was stated last night by certain of the Republican leaders that the Good Government Clubs had asked for $7,000 with which to man the polls on election day in the interest of the four candidates that are on both the fusion and the Good Government Club tickets.

A CANAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION

Call Issued for a Gathering of Representatives of All Interested Classes at Syracuse Oct. 31.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The following call for a State Canal Convention, to be held in this city Oct. 31, 1895, has been issued by the Central City Canal Improvement League, which was lately organized by Capt. W. C. Clark, the canal agitator:

To the citizens of the State of New-York: Greeting: A convention for the purpose of creating public sentiment favorable to enlarging the canals of the State of New-York and promoting and awakening the interest of the voters in favor of the nine-million-dollar appropriation bill for that purpose to be voted upon at the coming election, will be held in the City Hall at Syracuse, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 31, 1895, at 11 A. M.

All organizations of citizens of this State representing mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, labor, and kindred interests who favor this action are cordially invited to send delegates. All individuals who favor this object and believe that the great waterways of the State should be preserved and speedily improved are invited to be present.

Realing that the success of this measure means the employment of a vast army of artisans, both skilled and unskilled, besides a general up-building of all industries, which means increased values for real estate and all other property interests within the State, the labor organizations are especially invited to send delegates and help awaken enthusiasm on the part of the people for the improvement of New-York's principal canals, in order to continue the ebb and flow of commerce throughout the State and Port of New-York to the markets of the world.

The merchants, shippers, and manufacturers who wish protection against grain elevator extortions at Buffalo, and relief from wanton railroad freight discriminations, and who wish to preserve and improve those great avenues of commerce, are invited to be present at the convention and contribute to the success of this vitally important commercial measure.

The taxpayers who prefer a slight increase in the taxes of the State to the exorbitant freight rates which the railroads will undoubtedly charge if the canals are allowed to become useless through lack of proper improvement, are requested to give this measure their careful consideration and support.

All persons who believe that the people—the sovereign power of this great Commonwealth—should not be left to the mercy of a band of unpatriotic plutocrats who control all the grasping railroad systems of this State are invited to be present and lend their assistance.

This convention will not argue the Federal ownership, ship canal, or any other Quixotic and impracticable scheme, nor will such argument be tolerated by the convention or mass meeting. Delegates and persons expecting to be present or who are in sympathy with the movement are requested to notify the Secretary at as early a date as possible.

"What are the people going to do about it?" Come to the State Canal Convention at Syracuse and thereby lend your assistance to this great work.

The Improvement League expects a large attendance at the convention.

IN HONOR OF A NAVAL HERO

AN ADDRESS ON JOHN PAUL JONES BY REAR ADMIRAL MEADE.

The Privateer's Career—His Character Much Abused—A Man of Courage, Humanity, and Liberality.

Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, met last night in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, to hear Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade deliver an address on John Paul Jones, the Revolutionary privateer.

About 300 members were present, and Henry H. Adams presided. Rear Admiral Meade, who is a member of the post, was cordially welcomed.

The Rear Admiral began his address by referring to his unsuccessful efforts to secure the erection in Washington of a statue of John Paul Jones. Jones, he said, was the ideal naval commander, the hero of song and story. In naval history there is no other character more romantic. He was born in Scotland July 6, 1745, but came to Virginia at the age of twelve years where he already had a brother, living near Fredericksburg. It was he who first hoisted in 1775 the flag of yellow silk, bearing a pine tree, at the foot of which was coiled a rattlesnake, with the ominous words, "Don't tread on me!" Later, as Captain of the Ranger, he first raised the Stars and Stripes on sea in Portsmouth Harbor, and took them to France, where, on Feb. 14, 1778, the flag was for the first time saluted by a foreign country. From there he went to England, and soon after took part in the famous Bonhomme Richard-Serapis battle, in the course of which, when asked if he was ready to surrender, he uttered his memorable words: "I have not yet begun to fight."

Capt. Jones then entered the service of Russia, and was made Rear Admiral, but he soon returned to France, where he died. "No man knows where John Paul Jones lies," said Admiral Meade.

"There have been published," continued Rear Admiral Meade, "many lives of Jones—eulogistic, apologetic, and scurrilous—but his life has not yet been written. The two best are those of Sands and Sherburne."

The Admiral took occasion to denounce many of the allegations made against Jones from British sources. "That he was engaged in the slave trade I do not deny, but a man must be judged by his time and his environment," Admiral said.

Admiral Meade gave a careful account of the celebrated battle between the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis. For his brave defense in this battle, Capt. Pearson of the British Navy, although beaten, was knighted. On hearing of this, Capt. Jones made the witty remark: "If I meet him again, I'll make a Lord of him."

In closing his address Admiral Meade had the following to say:

"His true character has been the subject of much controversy, but I trust that these few facts will tell their own story. He was vain, but who had a better right? He has been accused of being bloodthirsty, but, as the proverb says, 'You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs.'

"He possessed courage, humanity, liberality, and a romantic admiration of women. His ambition was checked only by his principles. His mistress was love of glory. He gave to the American flag in foreign seas the reputation it has never lost. He is my ideal, and I shall ever regard him as the greatest commander our navy has ever had in its service."

It is the intention of the post to give, Nov. 15, a reception to Commander in Chief Walker and Department Commander Atkinson, at which it is expected that Gens. Miles and Porter, Secretary of State John Palmer, and C. M. Depew will be present.

The fifteenth anniversary of the post, Dec. 18, will take the form of a subscription dinner to Gen. Miles.

Among those present last night were A. G. Mills, G. F. Edgar, William A. Copp, William L. Darling, and D. F. Wright.

FUSION CANDIDATES MEET

They Will Confer with the Campaign Committee Every Friday.

Chairman Lauterbach presided at a meeting of fusion candidates, in the Republican County Committee Headquarters, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, at which there were present Ernest Hall, Myer S. Isaacs, Thomas L. Hamilton, Thomas F. Keating, Thomas Allison, John Fennel, Henry C. Botty, Daniel O'Connell, and Sherman Evarts.

Mr. Lauterbach gave an account of what had been done so far by the County Committee, and the candidates expressed their approval. After considerable discussion it was decided that the candidates should meet with the Campaign Committee every Friday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for consultation regarding the work of the campaign.

It was also decided that Charles Stewart Smith and John Harsen Rhoades of the Chamber of Commerce, who were present, should meet with the Campaign Committee every afternoon for the purpose of consultation.

Address by the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe.

The Rev. Prebendary H. W. Webb-Peploe, Vicar of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, spoke last night to a large audience in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Students' Club, and the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, and Chaplain of Columbia College, presided. The Rev. Dr. John Hall occupied a seat on the platform.

Dr. Webb-Peploe's address was on "Spiritual Life," and was an appeal to young men not to place their affections on the things of this world, but to aim at things above.

Dr. Webb-Peploe will sail for England today on the steamship Etruria.

Change of Train Time to Boston.

Beginning next Monday the train leaving the Grand Central Station for Boston by way of the New-England Railroad at 3 P. M. will be withdrawn. A new five-hour train will be substituted, leaving Forty-second Street at 1 P. M., over the New-Haven Road, Air Line Division, by way of Willimantic and Dedham, on the New-England Railroad, entering Boston at Park Square Station, in the centre of the city, at 6 P. M. A similar service will go into effect west bound.

LAST OPEN ROAD RACE

Entries and Handicaps for the 25-mile Contest at Chatham To day.

FAST CYCLISTS ARE IN THE LIST

A New-York Times Gold Medal Among the List of Trophies to be Won—John W. Conklin Alone on Scratch.

CHATHAM, N. J., Oct. 18.—Although the last open handicap of the season, the Chatham Wheelmen's twenty-five-mile race to-morrow will undoubtedly be a fitting finale of the year's list of road contests. The struggle will take place over a particularly favorable course, and the rider among the fifty entered who makes the best net time will get a NEW-YORK TIMES medal.

The handicapping was completed to-day by F. P. Prial, and the impression prevails among those who have seen the list that he has done his work remarkably well. John W. Conklin of the Century Wheelmen of Newark has had a high compliment paid to him by being placed on scratch. He is the only man in the list given this distinction. Richt, the winner of the Irvington-Millburn of this year, is in the one-minute division with Simpson Standeven, one of the star road riders of Paterson.

Other cracks upon whom the cycling public looks with considerable favor have been placed close to the scratch man and the prospect is very bright for a brilliant race. The entries and handicaps are as follows:

Eight Minutes—John Edwards, Rose W.; Nathaniel Edwards, Chatham W.

Seven Minutes—Frank Crawbuck, Century W.; David Ely, Madison W.; Walter Kertz, Madison W.; S. Muchmore, Century W.; John Stewart, Madison W.; Arthur Pierson, Sahodalica W.; A. Kendal, Clover C.; G. S. McDougall, Century W.; John Kendal, New-Providence; F. Breese, Morristown; S. Bower, Morristown; Thomas Fagan, F. M.

Six and One-Half Minutes—Robert Wilson, Century W.

Six Minutes—Pierce Looker, Ulula C. C.; John L. Cooper, Keystone C. C.; George Littlejohn, Century W.; Edward Littlejohn, Century W.; R. V. Lindabury, Morristown.

Five and One-Half Minutes—Albert Brewster, Ulula C. C.; William Jenson, Sahodalica W.

Five Minutes—William Whelpley, Greenwich W.; Charles K. Nichols, Century W.; George Udall, Sahodalica W.

Four Minutes—Paul Molitor, Mercury W.; Frank Cutter, Morristown; Walter Fredenthal, Keystone C. C.; Charles Heinerich, Century W.

Three and One-Half Minutes—C. Carlson, Century W.; F. Muchmore, Century W.; David Becket, Jr., Excelsior Boat C.

Three Minutes and Fifteen Seconds—S. Wilson, Jr., West End W.

Three Minutes—Frank Everett, Crescent W.; A. L. Horry, Century W.

Two Minutes and Forty-five Seconds—Alfred J. Hargan, Century W.; Frederick Hopler, Sahodalica W.

Two Minutes and Fifteen Seconds—William S. Slavin, Tourist C. C.

Two Minutes—Alfred C. Green, Greenwich W.; Frederick Conningsbury, Roxbury.

One Minute and Forty-five Seconds—John Gregory, White Star A. C.; James A. Gregory, White Star A. C.

One Minute—Frederick A. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.; Simpson Standeven, Active A. C.

Scratch—John W. Conklin, Century W.

The "limit" men will be started at 2:30 o'clock. The following will be the officials: Referee—Herbert W. Knight of the Essex Bicycle Club of Newark; Judges—W. H. Burnett of Newark, W. P. Savage of Morristown, and Charles L. Ingraham of Chatham; Timers—Albion L. Page of Chatham, Joseph York, Jr., of Morristown, and William T. Brown of Madison; Starter—Edward R. Bellman; Clerk of Course—G. S. McDougall; Assistant Clerk—Charles K. Nichols.

BREAK THE MILE BICYCLE RECORD

Bald and Murphy Race a Dead Heat in Fast Time.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 18.—Edward Cannon Bald and Charles Murphy, the veteran, ran a dead heat for the mile invitation race at the second day's racing of the National Circuit meet in this city to-day. Both lowered the mile competition record of the world, taking 3 1-5 seconds off the time made by Bald in a race paced by a triplet at Chicago in August. The new time is 1:55 1-5, the old was 1:58 2-5. Wells, the big Californian, made a clever jump in the one-third-of-a-mile race, and stole a march on Bald and Murphy, which landed him the race, Murphy coming to the front of Bald in the finish.

The day was cold and the attendance not as large as yesterday. The mile open invitation race had six starters. The start was poor. Murphy caught the quad and Bald and Cooper followed. The pace was killing. Wells was last away, and a gap was at once opened. Bald and Murphy drew away from Cooper, who, however, went ahead and finished the race. In the finish the quad did not turn out, and Murphy was shut in for the time being by Bald. As the tape was crossed the two riders were together. The judges decided it a dead heat.

Bird took the pace at the start of the one-third mile race. Wells made a great spurt at the first turn and opened a gap of fifty yards. Bald went after him, but Wells maintained his gait and won by a couple of lengths, Murphy flying past Bald for six inches at the tape. The summary:

One Mile, Invitation, Class B.—Bald and Murphy, dead heat; Cooper third. Time—1:55.1-5, (world's competitive record.)

One-Third Mile, Class B.—C. S. Wells won, Murphy second, Bald third. Time—0:42 3-5.

Half Mile, Open, Class A.—P. J. Becker, Denver, won; C. C. Collins, Denver, second; John Green, Cheyenne, third. Time—1:08 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—John Green, Cheyenne, (60 yards,) won; M. M. Kreutz, Denver, (60 yards,) second; G. W. Card, Denver, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:53 2-5.

One Mile, 2:20, Class B.—Terrill won, Hale second. Time—2:25.

Five-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Bird, (250 yards,) won; Himstreet, (320 yards,) second; Hamilton, (200 yards,) third. Time—12:01 4-5.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—In a letter to his sister, in Alton, Ill., William A. Sachleben, the wheelman who went in search of information concerning Lenz, the Pittsburg cyclist who was murdered in Turkey, says: "After countless delays my hope of ever winding up my affairs here are in a fair way of being realized. Yesterday I received the cheering intelligence that the committee on investigation, which is about ready to begin operations, will be headed by Sheik Pasha, an official of the Sultan's Court and a favorite with the Sultan. To-day I received a call from the Pasha, accompanied by the interpreter of the English Consul and a retinue of army officers and attendants. Myself and my native interpreter and a friend whom I can safely trust composed our side of a private conference, which was then held. I laid before sheik the names of the men I had every reason to believe were guilty of murdering Lenz. Immediate prosecution of the undertaking is promised by the Pasha."

—Entries for the century run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York to Tarrytown and return on Sunday, Oct. 27, will be received by Warde Bingley 8 Union Square, (to whom all communications should be addressed,) or at the clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street. The entrance fee, including survivor's medal, badge, &c., is $1.50.

—A run to Orange, via Belleville and Bloomfield, was taken by the Harrison and Kearny (N. J.) Wheelmen on Thursday night. John Corrigan and Miss L. Bowen set the pace. The members of the club will meet at 9 A. M. tomorrow on Plane Street, near Orange Street, for a run to Paterson.

—In the annual club races of the Bushwick Wheelmen, which take place on the 20th inst., the programme will comprise the following events: Half-mile race, handicap; two-mile race, handicap; five-mile race, handicap; one-mile race, for the championship of the club, scratch.

—The Tinkham Cycle Company of this city will have three machines propelled by gasoline motors in the race of horseless wagons between Chicago and Milwaukee, Nov. 2. The Tinkham Cycle Company owns all the patents covering the motors used on its machines.

—The series of match games between the bowling teams of the Union County Roadsters and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will begin next Monday evening. The opening games will be rolled in Brooklyn.

—The Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be represented in both the bowling and pool tournaments to be held under the direction of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

—The Arion Bicycle Club of Brooklyn will have its postponed century run to Patchogue and return to-morrow. The original itinerary will be followed.

—It is not expected that Mosher will out as much of a dash in Class B as he did among the Class A riders.

—Amityville will be visited by a party of Long Island wheelmen on a club run to-morrow.

—Secretary Behrmann of the Amphion Wheelmen, Brooklyn, will make an attempt at fast time between this city and Bridgeport to-morrow. It is his intention to establish a record. A number of his clubmates will pace him.

TO RACE AT WESTCHESTER.

A Fine Programme for the Six Races This Afternoon.

Another day's racing is set for to-day at the pretty track of the Westchester Racing Association. With a good card, delightful music by Lander's Band, and pleasant weather the sport should furnish the occasion for a delightful day's outing. Coaching parties will find the roads in splendid condition for driving. The woods have begun to take on their Autumnal colorings, and on arriving at the track there is a beautifully turfed coaching inclosure where the drags may be left during the racing, and fine stabling accommodation.

The gentlemen at the head of this enterprise have done so much for racing this year that they are deserving of all possible encouragement from the public and should have liberal patronage during the continuance of their meeting.

Following are the entries for the several races to be run this afternoon:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Wernberg	119	Illusion	100
Jack of Spades	116	Silver II.	96
Gotham	116	Stonenellie	95
Preston	112	Floretta IV.	93
Key West	111	George Dixon	93
Sirocco	110	Melba	90
Tom Harding	108		

SECOND RACE.—Selling race for three-year-olds; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile.

Sun Up	109	Second Attempt	94
Deerslayer	109	Phoebus	94
Burgundy	97		

THIRD RACE.—Albany Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each, with $50 additional to start; to the winner $1,500, $300 to second, $200 to third. The Eclipse course, six furlongs.

Ben Brush	128	Intermission	105
Crescendo	123	Hamilton II.	104
Merry Prince	115		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rei el Santa Anita	127	Captain T.	92
Dorian	122	Hermanita	85
Bathhampton	106		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Eclipse course, six furlongs.

Silver II.	116	Refugee	103
Bloomer	111	Emotional	100
Aunot Lyle	111	Defender	99
Roundsman	108	Sebastian	97
Carib	104	Brisk	90
Alarum	104	Santuzza	87

SIXTH RACE.—Selling race, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile.

Charade	107	Mother of Pearl	100
Candelabra	103	The Swain	98
Kilkenny	103	Sun Up	94
Marshall	103	Golden Gate	94
Mabel Glenn	100	Sir Dixon, Jr.	94

GOOD TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

Wanda and Little Nance Have a Close and Exciting Race.

A good card and fine weather combined to attract the largest attendance of the meeting at Parkway yesterday. The racing was good, especially in the 2:18 trot. In the first race—2:40 trot—Waterbell captured the money in one-two-three order. She was not pressed at any time except in the last heat, when Henry S. forced her off her feet in the stretch. She caught again in time to save the heat and race.

The struggle between Wanda and Little Nance in the 2:18 trot was the spectacle of the day. Wanda started a 2 to 1 favorite, and she was looked upon as a sure thing. Little Nance, in spite of having gone a very stiff five-heat race last Wednesday, made as game a fight as the most exacting could wish. She pushed Wanda hard for two heats and then took two away from her and Jube.

In the fifth heat the little roan was going strong and well in the lead until the back stretch on the second round was reached, when she left her feet, allowing Jube to take the pole. Wanda then came up and, closing on Jube's wheel, pocketed the roan. Wanda beat Jube out on the stretch and won the race. Had the roan had a fair show there is no doubt she could have taken the race. She is a game little piece of horseflesh, and has made a host of friends since coming to Parkway.

During the afternoon Mr. Bedford attempted to break the track record for a pair—2:23¾—made by himself last year with William G. and Gillette. Yesterday he drove Gillette and Blackeye, full sisters, by Cyclone, to a skeleton bicycle wagon in 2:24½, covering the last half in 1:09¾. Although he did not injure the record for the mile, he succeeded in smashing the half-mile figures.

The judges were F. D. Creamer, Arthur Benson, and E. J. O'Flynn. Mr. Benson officiated as starter, and started and asserted in the third heat of the 2:18 trot by fining the drivers of Jube, Sargent, and Longford $5 each for persistently scoring ahead of the pole horse. It had a most salutary effect. Summary follows:

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse $150.

Waterbell, b. m., by St. Bell—Niagara, by Smuggler, (Williams)				1	1 1
Baronine, br. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Brinkerhoff)				3	2 3
Tootsie A., b. m., by Javan, (Penman)				2	3 5
Henry S., b. g., (McLaughlin)				4	4 2
Fannie M., b. m., by Nutting King, (Rogers)				5	7 4
Signature, b. g., by Sydney Oak-Grove Bell, (Dunlay)				6	5 7
Bicycle Boy, b. g., (C. G. Moser)				7	6 6
Benny, b. m., (E. Moser)					Dis.

Time—2:27¼; 2:28¼; 2:28.

2:18 Class.—Sweepstakes $300.

Wanda, b. m., by Piedmont-Eunice, by Electioneer, (C. E. Bedford)	1	1	3	8	1	
Little Nance, ro. m., by Henry C., (Coyne)	2	2	1	1	4	
Jube, b. g., by Stillman, (Arthur)	4	4	2	2	2	
Rocket, blk. g., by Knox Boy, (Rogers)	3	3	4	5	3	
Longford, b. g., (Smith)	5	5	5	4	5	
Hussar, b. s., by Sweepstakes, (Wynn)	6	6	6	6	6	
Sargent, b. s., by Stanford Belmont, (Lockwood)	7	7	7	dr.		

Time—2:22¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾; 2:22½; 2:22¾.

CLOSE OF THE LEXINGTON TROTTING

Bert Oliver Surprises All with a Seven-Heat Victory.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 18.—The 1895 meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association closed to-day. Fully 9,000 people were present. In the two-thousand-dollar Wilson Stake for 2:25 pacers there was an old-time struggle. The four-year-old mare Rachel won two heats, lowering her record in the first heat. When victory seemed certain for the mare, Geers sent Morella out and won the third heat by a head. In the next heat Morella won in slow time. After that Bert Oliver pulled off a seven-heat victory. The chestnut stallion Alcyone, Jr., who readuced his record yesterday to 2:15, is owned by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New-York City, and but for the high wind would

A GREAT WASTE OF TIME

The Episcopal Convention Makes but Little Progress.

TOO MUCH INCONSEQUENTIAL DEBATE

Talk About Matters That Will Not Come Up for Action for Three Years—Actual Work Done Makes a Poor Showing.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Another exhibit of what the Bishop of Albany yesterday was moved in joint session to characterize as "this ghastly waste of time upon the veriest scaffolding" was made by the Episcopal deputies to-day. In utter disregard to the fact that both the revised constitutions and canons have been referred to committees for report three years hence, the majority of the body persisted in frittering away the time of the house upon sporadic constitutional amendments, mostly of a purely technical nature, which were debated ad infinitum before being referred to the appropriate committees for consideration in the next three years. The actual work accomplished during the two sessions may be thus summed up:

1. The adoption of a resolution incorporating the National hymn "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," in the Hymnal.

2. The tabling of a resolution providing that the next convention be held in a structure other than a church.

3. Concurrence with the House of Bishops in the nomination of the Rev. P. T. Rowe as Bishop of Alaska.

4. Rejection on grounds of prerogative of the proposed erection of a missionary jurisdiction in Japan, with the Rev. Francis Rowe as Bishop.

5. Consent to the setting apart of a portion of the diocese of Minnesota as a missionary jurisdiction.

6. Indefinite postponement of consideration of the Bishops' message on Swedish orders.

When the house adjourned at 6 o'clock, it was in the midst of an animated debate on a motion that in all future editions of the Hymnal, the name of the Saviour should be spelled "Jesus," instead of "Jesu," as in many of the present hymns.

Ex-Gov. Prince of New Mexico and Dr. Schoulter of Easton, Penn., were the sponsors of the resolution, in behalf of which it was contended that the abbreviated name "Jesu" was unnatural, strained, and repellant.

Drs. Huntington and Greer of New-York had spoken in the affirmative, and Dr. Newell of Milwaukee in the negative, when an effort to shelve the matter, by reference to a committee, was defeated by 105 to 75. Then both the debate and the house were adjourned.

The House of Bishops was more industrious. Besides considering at length the subject matter of the pastoral letter, which will bring the Convention to a close on Tuesday, and discussing the canon on marriage and divorce, it cleared its calendar of numerous items.

On the proposition of the Deputies to permit in future the binding of the Hymnal with the prayer book, it adopted this resolution.

That in the opinion of this house the resolution of the general conference of 1871, which forbids the binding of the Hymnal with the Book of Common Prayer ought not to be rescinded, it being all important to guard the popular mind against a confusion of ideas as to what the Prayer Book is and what is included in its contents.

Nor were the Bishops kindly disposed toward the resolution of the Deputies for a special office for the Nation's natal day. This was the form in which it was rejected:

That in the judgment of this house, the setting forth of a form of prayer for use in the churches on each Fourth of July is inexpedient at the present time, every Bishop having the privilege and right of setting forth such form for his own diocese as he may see fit, until experience and comparison may suggest the best and most practicable manner of formulating an office for July 4 worthy of being added to the Book of Common Prayer.

Another thing which the Bishops did was to insist upon the use in the constitution of the word "synod" instead of "convention." On this point the Bishops of Kentucky, New-York, and Delaware were appointed to confer with a committee from the lower house.

It was decided to permit the setting off of a portion of the Diocese of North Carolina as a missionary jurisdiction, but without a Bishop, until it could support one.

When the Bishops adjourned debate was in progress on a canon permitting the election of Missionary Bishops for new jurisdictions at special sessions between the general conferences. Under the present canons such special sessions can only elect to fill vacancies.

The houses met to-night in joint session for the discussion of questions relating to the mission field.

The action of the Houses of Deputies in returning to the House of Bishops the nomination of the Rev. Joseph Marshall Francis as Bishop of the Jurisdiction of Kyoto, Japan, on account of certain irregularities, may result in a lively contest between the two houses. It seemed at first to be merely a matter of insistence upon the rights and privileges of the lower house, but it may develop into something more serious.

The Bishops sent in the name of the nominee to the Bishopric without even notifying the Deputies that they desired to create a jurisdiction, and asked them to concur in that desire. The committee to which the nomination was referred took umbrage at this slight and reported in favor of referring back the matter to the Bishops.

When the matter got back to the House of Bishops that body at once withdrew the message and substituted two others for it, asking the House to concur in the erection of the missionary jurisdiction of Kyoto, and the other asking confirmation of the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Francis to the Bishopric. These messages are pending.

But it is not the end of the trouble. Although the house sent the appointment back to the Bishops on a technical point, it is said that the fact that Mr. Francis is persona non grata to many of the Deputies, had something to do with its action. It is significant in this connection that just before adjournment of the morning session the Deputies confirmed the appointment of the Rev. Peter J. Rowe to be missionary of Alaska, but took no action on Mr. Francis's appointment though the substituted messages affecting his appointment had been returned from the upper house.

There is a widespread opposition to the election of Mr. Francis, and it is a question whether his appointment will be confirmed. He is said to be a member of an order in the church which is not very popular with some churchmen, the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, and it is also declared that if he was to go into the missionary work in Japan he would have to work alone, because he would be unable to get any ministers to work under his jurisdiction.

MAYOR WANSER GIVES REASONS

Why He Signed a Contract for a Water Supply for Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—The taking of evidence in the certiorari proceedings in regard to the water contract was begun in Chancery Chambers to-day. Mayor Wanser was the only witness examined. The only thing of public interest in his testimony was the statement that he favored the contract with the Jersey City Company because it had sixty-five square miles of watershed, which guaranteed an abundant supply, and he believed the water would be purer than that from any other source.

When asked why he had opposed the appointment of an expert, he said he did not oppose the selection of an expert by the Board of Finance, but he did oppose the selection of an expert by President Jones, because he believed that Mr. Jones was opposed to any water supply. The Mayor also stated that the specifications were prepared by himself and Corporation Attorney Weart.

The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

Prisoners Shall Not Go Hungry.

Assistant District Attorney Weeks complained to Judge Allison, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday that the prisoners waiting for trial in the court were subjected to some suffering because of an order of the Commissioner of Public Works excluding vendors of lunch from the new Criminal Court Building.

Since the lunch men were excluded the prisoners in the court pen who were brought up from the Tombs had to go hungry. Judge Allison wanted to know why the order was issued without consulting the Judges of General Sessions. The Judge was indignant and some action will be taken.

Projected Costly Country Residence.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel have arranged to build at Wootten, Bryn Mawr, a country residence that will exceed in magnificence and splendor anything now known around Philadelphia.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR COlumbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. F. L., 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURnished; private bath; single rooms for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d St.

20th ST., 191, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

44th ST., 238 WEST.—Back parlor for physician; alcove and hall room; well furnished; references.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Two square rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

47th ST., 170 WEST.—Three-window room; neatly furnished; all improvements; upright piano; moderate price.

48th ST., 46 WEST.—Front or rear room for gentleman; private bath; family two.

70th ST., 88 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; hot and cold water; select location; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; private bath; references.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND hall room; private house; location central. Address W., 1,227 Broadway.

Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS WANTED—Gentleman, wife and daughter (12 years) want floor of four rooms, with bath, furnished for light housekeeping, "diners out;" private house with owner preferred; rent must be moderate; quiet location, between 59th and 110th St.; references given and required. Box 225, York Harbor, Me.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.
Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 6:00 P. M., except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

Hotels.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, Corner W. 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel. Two choice furnished suites of three rooms and bath, $1,600 per year; one furnished suite, two rooms and bath, $1,000 per year; one unfurnished suite, two rooms and bath, $780 per year; cuisine and service of the highest order. WALTER LAWRENCE.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.
(One block east of Union Square.)
A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan.
E. N. ANABLE.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

A.—GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOLS, 80, 82 West 23d St.—Now open. Class and private tuition; see circular. WEST SIDE SCHOOL, (new building,) opens in December; 83d St., Boulevard.

MISS MARY M. POMEROY, NEVADA HOTEL, 70th St. and Boulevard, opens Tuesday, Oct. 22. Class and private lessons. Office hours, 11 to 12 daily.

Religious Notices.

AT 24TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, Between 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. F. Hamlin, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday, Oct. 20, 1895. After thorough repairs the church will reopen with an all day jubilee. Sermons—10:30 A. M., Rev. J. M. King, D. D.; 7:30 P. M., Rev. Chas. H. McAnney, D. D.; class meeting, 9:30 A. M.; Sunday school, 2 P. M.; reunion service, 3 P. M.; Epworth League, 6:30 P. M. Special music. No subscriptions taken. Seats free.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, meeting in interest of Sunday closing and law enforcement—"The Police Board Must Be Sustained." Addresses by Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker and Rev. C. F. Mead. Choice song service. Miss Anna Park, cornetist; Miss Anna Dunne, soloist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President; EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Sunday Saloon; Its Suppression or Conversion." Even song at 8 P. M. (seats free)—a one-hour service, with full choir and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. After service a short organ recital will be given.

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward movement, 4th Av. and 14th St.—Gospel meetings every night; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, leader; Sunday services, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.; special musical programme, afternoon and evening; twilight service and workers' rally at 7 P. M.; concert Saturday nights; free.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Dr. Vanoll, the recently converted Franciscan priest, and formerly Satolli's pupil, preaches: "Reasons for Renouncing Romanism." Father O'Connor interprets.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

AT 23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Lexington Av.—Rev. B. B. Bossworth, pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. All welcome. Song service 7:30 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Bible class at 9:45 A. M. Weekly meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD and West 68th St.—Sermons by Dr. Madison C. Peters. 11—"Is the World Growing Better or Worse?" 8—"Christianity in Live Earnest."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. W. Parry Thomas.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., series of sermons on "Faith." 11., "Faith in God." No evening service.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, President of Whitman College, Washington, at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Blessing of the Sorrowful," and 8 P. M., topic, "A Message to Youth."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. J. W. Amerman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, 11 A. M., subject, "God's Greatness Makes Man Great"; 7:45, first of a series of lectures on scenes from the lives of Saul and David applied to the Church, the State, and society here and now; first, "The First Scene in the Tragedy of Saul." Kingly powers and possibilities recklessly abused. Music specially selected. Christian Endeavor, 7 P. M. Sunday school, 3 P. M. All cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, rector.
Sunday services:
9 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Service and sermon.
4 P. M.—Musical service.
Gallia by Gounod.
8 P. M.—Evening service.
SEATS FREE.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:20 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic, "Isaiah's Message to Municipal Reformers."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison Av. and 42d St.
Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, morning prayer and sermon. 7:45, evensong and sermon.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57th St., Between 8th and 9th Aves.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preachers: Morning, the rector, Rev. Dr. Lubeck; evening, Rev. Karl Schwartz, M. A.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "The Eighth Psalm's Estimate of Man."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th ST. AND Park Av.—Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Service, 11 A. M.; subject, "The Eternal Question." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 10 West 46th St.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., at 11 A. M.; at 7:45 P. M., public meeting under auspices of Christian Industrial Alliance; addresses by the pastor, by Mr. A. W. Milbury, and by reformed men. Week-day service Friday evening. A greeting to every stranger.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.,
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Straightforwardness."
4 P. M.—Vesper Thoughts (2). "Evening on the Mountains."
Social Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.,
JOSEPH R. KERR, D. D., pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Aged Barzillai."
8 P. M.—"The First Woman."
Wednesday evening—Lecture on the Shorter Catechism.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8. Welcome to all.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, BEDFORD AV., Corner Clymer St., Brooklyn, E. D.—Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 and Sunday evening at 7:45. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Dr. Thompson preaches on "The Secret of Joy"; 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, "Farewell to New-York." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—The pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach Sunday, Feb. 23, at 11 A. M. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

All Sunday school workers, and especially music leaders, are invited to the musical night of the New-York Sunday School Association in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 48th St. west of Broadway, on Monday, Oct. 21, at 8 P. M. Miss Kate S. Chittenden, organist and choir director of Calvary Baptist Church, will give an address upon "The Place of Instruments in the Sunday School Work." Dr. H. R. Palmer will teach new music, handling the audience as a Sunday school.

The public are cordially invited to the following normal denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught: 1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Saturday, Oct. 19, 2:15. Mrs. S. W. Clark, teacher. 2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (34th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 19, 3:30. Dr. Schauffler, conductor. 3. In Madison Avenue Reformed Church, (57th St.,) Saturday, Oct. 19, 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge, conductor. 4. Superintendents' Class, 113 Fulton St., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 4 P. M. Ralph Wells, conductor. 5. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday School, with Adult Classes, 9:30 A. M. Service at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—"No More Sea."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., N. E. Corner 73d St., Rev. John E. Bushnell, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., COR. 53D St., Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday: Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, at 11 o'clock, sermon by the rector. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. John Huske, 4 o'clock. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Services on Wednesday and Friday, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Weber in E flat,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Father Ritchie will preach morning and evening, subjects, "Seven Shepherds and Eight Princes" and "Born There."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av., 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday morning service, with holy communion, at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Van Kirkus will preach.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNday, Oct. 20, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "The Peril of the Political Reform Movement in New-York." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Forgotten Workers Remembered," and at 8 P. M. on "The Average Man."

THEOSOPHY.—Chickering Hall, 11 A. M., popular Sunday morning lectures by Claude Falls Wright, Madame Blavatsky's secretary. Oct. 20, subject, "Reincarnation." The ancient doctrine of succession of the rounds clearly explained. Admission free. Collection.

THE NEW CHURCH CONNECTED WITH THE Five Points Mission, 63 Park St., will be dedicated Oct. 20, 1895, at 8 P. M. Bishop Andrews, Drs. Buckley, R. R. Meredith, L. Skidmore, Esq., and others will take part. You are cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Pastor.—The sexton, John Main, will be at the church on Mondays and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 M., to confer with parties who wish to rent pews.

18TH ST., 8th AV., JOHN G. B. WILSON, D. D., Strangers' Sabbath Home.—10:30, Good Tidings Day, children sing; 7:30, "Reform Issue of the Hour." Sweet sacred song soloist, Florence Genevieve Noaker.

More Bicycle News
AND PAID-FOR BICYCLE
Advertisements
are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES than in any other daily newspaper. Read THE TIMES'S daily page of Sports.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 141 W. 58th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Both Sexes.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (26th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
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Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

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576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

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Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

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for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

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Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of NINETY-THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street and on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in and by Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 145 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 172 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5¾ inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 93 123 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 54 feet 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The May

AT THE ST. LUKE'S HOME

Anniversary of the Establishment of the Episcopal Church Work.

MISS MARY HOPKINS A HAPPY INMATE

The Church Services and a Reception in the Parlors of the Home—New Building Talked Of on the West Side.

The most picturesque and interesting person at the anniversary of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women yesterday was Miss Mary Hopkins, who first entered the home when the corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street was surrounded by shanties and town commons, where goats and geese held high carnival.

It is almost a quarter of a century since the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city established the up-town branch of St. Luke's Home, and Miss Hopkins, who carries her eighty-two years with a remarkable ease, was the first of the present occupants of the home to share in its comforts

Miss Mary Hopkins.
Among the First to Show the Comforts of St. Luke's Up-Town Home.

and advantages. Sprightly and vivacious as a young girl, charming in her manners, and interesting in her conversation, she is now the brightest ornament to the home.

On the 18th day of each October, which is St. Luke's Day in the Protestant Episcopal Church, anniversary services are held in the Church of the Beloved Disciples, which adjoins the home in Eighty-ninth Street. It has always been an occasion for a large gathering of Episcopal clergy and ladies of the church, who are interested in charity work.

The old ladies of the home get themselves up in costumes more or less antique, and march to the chapel, where they have the front seats. Short services are held and addresses are made, after which the parlors in the home are thrown open for an informal reception—"high tea," as it is termed in society parlance. The old ladies—there are about sixty of them in the home now—sit around, smile sweetly, and enjoy the occasion immensely.

The two persons best known in their connection with St. Luke's Home for the first time in many years were absent from the anniversary yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle in 1852 was the prime mover in the establishment of the original St. Luke's Home, in Hudson Street, still in a flourishing condition. It was he who, when the accommodations became inadequate there, started the movement for the establishment of an up-town branch. He is now old and ill. His absence cast somewhat of a gloom over the gathering. Miss Caroline Talman, too, could not be present on account of her feeble condition. She was one of those to endow a room in the home, and has always been identified as a substantial friend of the institution.

Bishop Potter, who takes a particular interest in the home, and is the President of the Board of Managers, was detained at the Minneapolis Convention and could not be present. There were enough responses to the 600 invitations, however, to make up in a way for any absentees.

Mrs. J. J. Blodgett, Mrs. G. B. Throop, Mrs. J. W. Steen, and Mrs. Arthur T. J. Rice acted as the reception committee, and Miss Caroline Thurston, matron of the home, looked after the comforts of visitors and guests.

Prominent among those of the lady managers of the home present were Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Morris Wilkins, Mrs. Wilson C. Bibb, Mrs. S. P. Nash, Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. William H. Lefferts, Mrs. F. F. Hayard, Mrs. R. V. McKim, and Miss Lottie McKenney.

The services in the chapel were conducted by the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, chaplain of the home and rector of the church of the Beloved Disciples. Addresses were made by Father Johnson of the Church of the Redeemer, the Rev. Dr. Lubeck of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Treat of St. Stephen's.

Dr. Treat spoke at some length about the tendency of church people to confine their work within the walls of a certain church or parish building. He looked upon the work at this home, he said, as the proper and definite form for service to God, far more practical and effective in results than the saying of prayers and expressions of faith. He reproached himself for not having in the past made more efforts for the success of the work.

St. Luke's Home is open to all women of reduced circumstances of not less than sixty years of age who have been for three years a communicant member of some Protestant Episcopal church which is represented in the Board of Associate Managers, and which contributes to the support of the home. An admission fee of $300 is required for each beneficiary. This entitles her to life residence in the home.

Miss Hopkins was asked yesterday: "How do you employ your time?"

"Land of Goshen, child, I go to church every day, read the papers, and mend the vestments of the rector and the rest of them. That pretty near keeps me busy.

"No, I'm never sick. I am an English girl, and I have an English constitution. Never since the day I first came here, nearly twenty-five years ago," and here Miss Hopkins became reminiscent, "have I been ill.

"Goodness me, how I remember it. Why, you could see for miles around here then. There was not a brick house in sight. All Irish shanties, where they used to keep cows, goats, and geese. My land, what a noise those geese did make! And the goats! Why, I've counted high as thirty right outside the gates. The street cars ran only as far as Eighty-sixth Street then; we used to go down a footpath to get to them.

"How long have I been in America? Well, let me see. I came over to Canada in 1845, and about thirty years after that I came to New-York. No, I did not have a friend in America, and when I got here I was—well, what you call stranded. Then I got acquainted with Dr. Tuttle; he had me put in the home after it had been started only a few months. I have been here ever since, and I'm more than contented."

Miss Hopkins is a most energetic church worker. Besides being Treasurer of the parish guild, she teaches a class in the Sunday school, and is up to date in church matters.

It was said yesterday that the home is soon to be sold and a new one built somewhere on the west side. Mrs. J. J. Blodgett has given $10,000 for a new building. The middle building on the old site has settled considerably.

Convict Labor on Roads.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The new State Prison Commission has directed its Secretary to correspond with the authorities of the State of New-Jersey and to invite the experience of expert authorities in England, France, and Italy on the subject of convict labor on public roads, and as to how the same are built, operated, and maintained, and as to whether such labor is employed upon them at the present time or not.

Meeting of Booksellers.

The fifth "smoker" of the Booksellers' League was held at 4 West Nineteenth Street last night. John A. Holden was master of ceremonies, and introduced President J. N. Wing, who spoke of the progress made by the league.

Mr. Growoll, editor of The Publishers' Weekly, spoke on bookbinding, and told of the methods employed in various countries.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The Bultusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, will be the rallying point this afternoon for several hundred of the fashionable folk who have country houses along the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad from Orange to Morristown, and from Netherwood, Scotch Plains, Fanwood, and from Tuxedo Park and thereabout. The day will mark the opening of the golf club, and a large number of invitations are out for the event. The tea, which will be given at the little clubhouse, will be matronized by Mrs. Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Beekman, Mrs. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding, Mrs. John A. Stewart, Jr., and other women of prominence. The occasion will be made all the more interesting, owing to the presence of a large number of bicyclists who will ride over from Rutherford via the Oranges. The clubhouse is at the base of Springfield Mountain, and overlooks the golf links. It was originally an old farmhouse, and has been built over into a quaint structure. The club, the credit for the organization of which is due principally to Mr. Louis Keller, will undoubtedly prove a great success, as it was organized to supply the needs for the numerous golf players spending the Autumn in and about the Oranges. The majority of the people who are going from town will take the trains leaving Christopher Street or Barclay Street Ferry at 1:20 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Short Hills station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell have arrived in town from their European trip, and Mr. Pell is once more deep in the affairs of the Society of Colonial Wars.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Carroll Moore, a daughter of Mr. James Wright Moore, formerly of New-York, and at present residing in San Francisco, to Mr. Thomas Bright Fuller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fuller of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Moore was introduced to the fashionable set in town three years ago, and created a very favorable impression, not only owing to her great beauty, but to the fact that she has most gracious manners. The wedding will take place early in the Winter, after which the young couple will go abroad to spend two years in traveling about the Continent. It is their intention eventually to settle down in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson Appleton of Chicago arrived in town yesterday, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearson Howland of East Seventy-second Street. The Appletons will remain in town until next Saturday, when they will take their departure for England, with the intention of spending at least twelve months in traveling about the Continent. Mrs. Appleton's sister, Mrs. Reginald Forbes, has resided in Paris for the last ten years, and the Appletons are certain of being delightfully entertained while in the French capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Forsythe and the Misses Forsythe arrived in town from a ten months' trip abroad last week and have gone to their country establishment, near Milford, Penn., where during the remainder of the Autumn they will entertain a number of house parties.

Mr. and Mrs. J. De Mont Thompson (the latter formerly Miss Seymour) have returned to town from their Summer outing and are occupying apartments at the Hotel Netherland, where during the season they will entertain by giving a number of dinner parties, teas, and other social functions.

Mr. and Mrs. George Chrystie, (the latter formerly Miss Graham,) who were recently married, will return from their wedding trip within the next fortnight, and will take up their residence at 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Babcock, who recently returned to town from their Summer outing, are arranging for a series of entertainments at their apartments in the Hotel Empire. Their first reception will take place early in November.

The meeting of the Rockaway Hunt Club is announced for to-day, and will take down to Hempstead a number of the members of the club who might otherwise have gone to Summit for the opening of the new club there.

By invitation, a consultation by the officers of the Goethe Society of New-York, in reference to the social and literary reunions for the coming season, was held at Chemmiwink, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller, at Madison, N. J., a few days ago. Carriages met the noon train and took the merry party up the hill to the mansion and thence to the bowling alley, where exceedingly fine work was done. The day was chilly without, but the hickory fire in the big chimney place, and the vigorous exercise, put every one in a glow, and when luncheon was announced there were no laggards in sight. A long table was tastefully displayed in the large banquet room, on the lower floor of Holiday Hall, the private amusement edifice erected by Mr. Fuller for the use of the family and its guests during their annual country summerings. Besides the host and hostess and their son, and the officers of the Goethe Society, there were at table their two nieces, Mrs. Carhart, wife of Dr. William Merle Carhart of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Miss Kate Wendell. The luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed, after which the cozy theatre above was taken possession of and examined from the dressing rooms and hallowed stage precincts to the roof garden, with its enchanting views of river and landscape and mountains and villages, covering hundreds of square miles. Then was transacted the real business of the day, the consideration of the work of the Goethe Society for the coming season. It was decided to hold the customary monthly reunions, beginning in November, and the names of several of the most distinguished literary men in the country were mentioned as probable speakers, several having promised to appear. It was evident to all that the society never had better prospects for useful and enjoyable work than at this time, and the utmost enthusiasm in its behalf was manifested.

The marriage of Mr. Howard Lapsley Thomas and Miss Larocque, whose engagement was announced last Winter, will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, followed by a small reception, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Larocque.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Dr. Arthur Melville Shrady to Miss Aline Blanche Chaffee. Dr. Shrady was graduated from Princeton, took the full medical course in the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been the Chief of Staff at Roosevelt Hospital, and is now practicing his profession at 60 West Thirty-eighth Street. Dr. Shrady is the son of the well-known physician, John Shrady, and a nephew of Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of The Medical Record, and renowned as having been the surgeon and trusted friend of Gen. Grant in his last illness. Miss Chaffee is the daughter of Edward J. Chaffee, who resides at 45 Prospect Avenue, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon. Miss Chaffee is an accomplished woman, highly esteemed within the circle of her social acquaintance.

PATRIARCH.

COMING EVENTS.

—Formal opening of buildings of the University of the City of New-York, University Heights to-day, 2 P. M.

—High Tea in aid of Bethel Society of Personal Service, Madison Square Garden Banquet Hall, Oct. 23.

—Good Government Club Q meeting, 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Democratic Club monthly dinner, 617 Fifth avenue, this evening, 7 o'clock.

Some things always go in pairs, Shoes, Gloves——

For nearly a year we've hurrahed for America and American gloves—having found a glove good enough to put our name on.

It's time now, if ever, that complaints should be made; they don't seem to come—duplicate orders, the real test, do come.

Speaking of complaints it's strange you don't bring in more about suits, overcoats, shoes, hats or furnishings. At every sale we say "come back for your money," as though it was the most profitable part of our whole business.

It is, it wins good will—means permanent customers.

Stores closed at six o'clock.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SCHOENHOLZ IN SING SING

The Firebug Sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald to be Imprisoned 48 Years.

BROKE DOWN IN THE COURTROOM

Shrieked as He Was Being Led Over the "Bridge of Sighs"—Will Be 82 Years Old if He Lives Out His Term.

Morris Schoenholz will "make" no more fires. He was taken to Sing Sing yesterday, where, unless he should manage to receive a pardon, he will probably spend the rest of his life. If alive when the term of his sentence expires, he will be eighty-two years old.

Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday sentenced the convicted firebug to forty-eight years in State prison.

True to his cowardly nature, the man "broke down" when sentence was pronounced on him. The court attendants had to drag him from the room, his shrieks and moans being plainly heard even after he had been carried across the "bridge of sighs," and back into the Tombs. There he was given only an hour's respite. Sentence was pronounced at 1 o'clock, and by 2 o'clock he was on his way to Sing Sing and the stripes he had so richly earned. Every step of the way he cried and moaned and bewailed his fate.

The man who thought nothing of "making" two or three fires a week, in the dead of night, in tenement houses that were crowded from cellar to garret with his sleeping fellow-creatures, was appalled at the prospect of the living death before him inside the thick stone walls.

Deputy Sheriffs Kelly, Berry, and Schneider had the firebug in charge on his way to the Grand Central Station. They wasted very little sympathy on him. At the Grand Central Kelly left the party, and the other two Deputy Sheriffs took their man to Sing Sing on the 2:20 train.

Abraham Levy, the firebug's lawyer, who made such a hard fight to save the man, continued his exertions when Schoenholz was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald for sentence. Mr. Levy moved for the arrest of judgment, on the ground that the last Legislature had changed the law relating to punishment for arson in the first degree.

"Schoenholz's alleged crime," said Mr. Levy, "was committed Jan. 4, 1895, previous to the passage of the amended law. He cannot legally be sentenced under the old law, because at the time of his conviction in this court this law was not in force. He cannot legally be sentenced under the new law, because at the time he is charged with having committed this crime the new law was not on the statute books. Therefore, as far as he is concerned, there was a hiatus in the law, there was no provision for the punishment of the crime for which he was convicted."

Assistant District Attorney Davis replied to this argument:

"The old provision making the punishment for arson in the first degree, second offense, imprisonment for life remained in effect until Sept. 15, 1895, when the new provision making the maximum sentence eighty years supplanted the old on that date. But the new provision was simply an amendment of the old law, nothing more, and sentence should be imposed under the provisions of the statute as it was in force at the time of conviction."

Col. Fellows, who was present in the court-room, also argued along this line, and Judge Fitzgerald denied Mr. Levy's motion for an arrest of judgment. The Judge then proceeded to pass sentence, saying:

"This defendant, after what, by his counsel, is admitted to be a fair trial, has been convicted of arson in the first degree, second offence. As I stated at the close of the trial, I cannot conceive how it was possible to reach another verdict. It was shown that the defendant was engaged in the business of inducing poor insured persons to let him make fires for a money consideration. There is evidence to clearly establish the fact that he committed the same act in two other places, within a short time of the date of the fire that he was convicted for. I can imagine no graver or blacker offence. People, who from desire for money, commit acts which involve the loss of life are worse than murderers. This man's entire career has been criminal. He has been convicted of burglary and of conspiring to set a fire in Brooklyn. As to whether he is the arch-conspirator of the gang of firebugs which have been operating in this city there is doubt.

"Although he is entitled to no consideration, I believe that, even if I give him the minimum sentence of forty years, I would practically be committing him for life. However—"

Schoenholz up to this point had been looking around from side to side, in the shifty way peculiar to him. He was white with fear, and his legs trembled so he could hardly stand. As the Judge spoke of committing him for life, the firebug gave a cry, and, sobbing convulsively, he threw himself across the table before which he had been standing. The Judge looked at him a moment and then cut his remarks short.

"The sentence of this Court is that you be confined at hard labor for forty-eight years."

This ended the proceedings, and the Court attendants carried the weeping firebug away.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The bedroom finishing touch—the dressing table.

Little Puritans these—quiet, sedate, beautiful.

No. 1. A combination of ovals; Oval top; dainty oval toilet box; oval mirror, with exquisite lyre-shaped supports.

No. 2. Angles and gracefulness. Oblong top and mirror; mirror support enriched with a vine-like growth of scrollery.

No. 3. A cupid design. Top curved like a bent bow; heartshaped mirror.

Tables and yet more tables in every artistic style. You have only to walk in on the first floor.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Men's Gloves.

Men's Piqué Gloves for Walking and Driving, $1.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Cloaks.

Black Cheviot Reefer, Lined with Satin Rhadame, Pearl Buttons, Tailor Back, $10.75

Black Persian Cheviot Reefer, Pompadour Silk Lining, $14.50

Tan Cloth Box Driving Coat, Pompadour and Changeable Silk Linings, Ripple and Tailor Backs, $18.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

DECLINE IN COTTON PRICES

Effect of Increased Receipts at Interior Points—Large Transfers of Money to New-Orleans.

Increased receipts of cotton at interior points favored yesterday those who have been working in the market for a decline in prices. Business for the day closed with a loss in quotations of about 1-6 cent a pound here and 1-5 cent a pound in New-Orleans. Sales here reached a total of 397,700 bales. Operators regard the market as in an uncertain condition. This explains in large part the large transfers of money this week to New-Orleans. Yesterday's transfers amounted to $360,000, making for the week $1,621,000, much of which is said to have been sent to support speculative holdings in that city. Exchanges of large legal tenders for small notes were $80,000 yesterday and $1,060,000 for the week. This money was also used mainly for crop or trade purposes. Such figures give some notion of the magnitude of interests immediately involved in the market. They indicate the current cost of the effort to advance cotton to 10 cents a pound. Spot now sells at 9¼ cents for middling upland and 9½ cents for Gulf cotton.

Operators are inclined to be bullish, because of the short crop, but the majority keep alert and ready to jump either way. Last year's crop of 10,000,000 bales covered enormous yields in Texas and the Indian Territory. That is the section in which the greatest damage has been done this year. Crop estimates average about 6,800,000 bales. There remain in market 1,000,000 bales left over from last year's crop, and the estimated yield outside the United States is 800,000 bales. This provides for a maximum delivery of 8,600,000 bales, if prices should draw it all to market. The issue over which operators are contending will be determined according to the adequacy of the supply to meet the demand. Fine weather now prevailing in the cotton region is a factor in daily calculations.

Sterling exchange dealers, who have been watching the cotton market anxiously of late, were relieved yesterday by other influences. Bills against the purchase in London of the Anaconda Mining Co. were freely offered. They had the effect of breaking the price of exchange, which declined sharply from $4.88¾ to $4.88¼. Bids touched $4.88 at the close.

The decline dissipated lingering fears of gold shipments and the announcement of the withdrawal of $400,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury had no marked effect. Since gold cannot be shipped at $4.88, except at a loss, yesterday's withdrawal could not have been an exchange transaction. The firm that took the gold declared that it was intended as a remittance for merchandise. Buenos Ayres was said to be its destination, although no ship that would carry gold to Buenos Ayres will sail before next Wednesday. Bankers guessed that Cuba might be interested in the shipment, but French and Spanish coin alone passes current there, and there is no mint at which American coin can be restamped. Speculation on this point was of the mildest kind, the main considerations being that the withdrawal did not indicate a renewal of gold exports, and that rates for exchange have at last sidetracked that danger.

GOING TO RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

Brooklyn Delegates to the Unitarian Gathering in Washington.

A number of prominent Brooklynites will participate in the Sixteenth National Conference of the Unitarian and other Christian churches, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., beginning next Monday morning. Among those who will attend, representing Brooklyn, are:

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, the pastor of the Church of Our Saviour; William Dodsworth, editor of The Journal of Commerce, and Mrs. Dodsworth; Alderman Isaac H. Cary, Mrs. W. Z. Russell, and George C. Brackett. The Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, will send the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick; Henry W. Maxwell, Sylvester Swain, the Rev. Stephen H. Camp, Third Unitarian Church, Gates Avenue and Irving Place. Others who will accompany the party are Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Whiting, Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper, and Mrs. Charles T. Catlin.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, formerly of Brooklyn, but now of Buffalo, will read a paper Tuesday on "Character and Citizenship Through the Sunday School."

The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of the Church of Our Saviour in speaking of the conference said:

"The conference will have some thing to say on the proposed question of Christian unity. The Congregational and Episcopal conventions have just formulated their platforms on that subject. The Unitarians wish to emphasize their proper basis of union, which consists in the acceptance by all Christian churches of the religion of Jesus as summed up in love to God and love to man. This is a broader platform than any that has yet been suggested, but seems to offer a more practical basis of union than those offered by the Episcopalians and the Congregationalists. The conference is also likely to take a stand upon the subject of reform in municipal government. The temperance question is also to be thoroughly dealt with at the conference, and it is probable that some forcible resolutions sustaining the enforcement of the excise laws will be adopted."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 18.—The Empire Cordage Company's large twine mill in this city was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000, and the insurance about $60,000, held in New-York companies. The company manufactures commerce twines of all varieties. It had in its employ 250 men, women, and children. The stock is owned by St. Louis and New-York capitalists.

LIVONIA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Fire was discovered in the oil room of C. H. McCrossin's store, at Hemlock Lake Village, early this morning, and before assistance arrived the store was completely destroyed. Loss on building, $3,500; on stock, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. H. W. Wemet's large store was next consumed. Loss, $2,000. A dwelling belonging to Mrs. White was also burned.

A sore throat is soon relieved by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old remedy for Bronchial and Pulmonary disorders.—Adv.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

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Hasn't anybody told you about the character of the gentlemen's clothes we are making?

Every clothier advertises "stylish clothing"; the merit of ours consists largely in the fact that it is *"so different."*

Fall Top Coats $15 to $40.
Gentlemen's Sack Suits $12 to $40.
London Frock Suits $20, $22, $25, and $30.
Walking Gloves, Special, 90c.
Natural Gray Underwear, Special, $1.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Frank Reilly, nineteen years old, of 190 Forsyth Street, and James Smith, twenty-one years old, of 100 Forsyth Street, who forced their way into the apartments of Mrs. Bertha Meyer, janitress at 29 West Ninety-seventh Street, Thursday evening, were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer at the Harlem Court yesterday. Mrs. Meyer testified that she found the men in her apartments about 6:30 P. M., and that when she screamed for help, they threatened to kill her if she did not keep quiet. She became quiet, and the men fled, but they were pursued and overtaken. The prisoners demanded a hearing, and were held in $1,000 bail each for examination.

—The work done among prisoners by the New-York Gospel Mission to the Tombs will be presented by the Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., the well known pastor of the South Reformed Church, the Rev. Sindey G. Law, chaplain of the Tombs, and the Rev. Dr. Wylie, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-six Street and Central Park West, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

—The examination for assistant bookbinder in the Custom House has been postponed from Oct. 22 to Oct. 31, a sufficient number of applications not having been filed. Applications must be made upon the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Examining Board, at the Custom House, and should be filed without delay.

—A mass meeting for men with an especially attractive programme will be held in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to-morrow at 3:45 P. M. The address of the day will be given by Dr. William P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

—Oelrichs & Co. contradict the report that appeared in the papers yesterday stating that the North German Lloyd had ordered two new steamers in Govan, Glasgow. They say that this report is not correct.

—Thomas F. Meehan, a salesman, forty years old, of 333 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, died suddenly yesterday in a dry goods house at 287 Sixth Avenue.

—W. Ferguson Burrough, a graduate of the class of '95, Manhattan College, has won a scholarship to the Catholic University of Washington.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Oderworth, twenty-one years old, a bartender, of Liberty and Railroad Avenues, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, was found lying on the elevated railroad track at the Crescent Street station on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, early yesterday morning. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was found his collar bone and left arm were fractured, and he was injured internally. How he got on the track is not known, but it is believed he fell from the platform while intoxicated.

—In the Brooklyn City Court, James J. Moran & Co., the contractors who built Section 1 of the Greene Avenue sewer, are suing the city to recover $5,856.68, which, they claim, is due them under the monthly estimate on their contract. Commissioner White refuses to pay the amount, in order that he may use it to make good the damages to property along Greene Avenue which resulted from the carelessness of the contractors.

—Charles Harper, a New-York letter carrier, while riding on a mail wagon in October, 1893, was thrown to the ground at Broadway and White Street, when a Broadway car struck the mail wagon. Harper sued the Metropolitan Traction Company, and yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Bartlett, he recovered a verdict for $7,300.

—Fire was discovered among a quantity of bags of raw sugar on the South Second Street dock of Havemeyer's sugar refinery in Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. The fireboat David A. Boody assisted the regular Fire Department in putting out the fire. The damage has not been estimated.

—Congressman James R. Howe of 188 South Ninth Street has returned to the city, and finds that the burglars who visited his house Tuesday night carried off articles valued at $200. A valuable collection of sheet music was also stolen.

—Miss Florence G. Knight of Falmouth, Me., has been engaged as soprano in the choir of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. Mrs. Barnum, the soprano, a few weeks ago broke her contract and went to Europe.

—Seven horses, valued at $100 each, were burned to death in the frame stable in the rear of 99 Veronia Avenue yesterday morning. The damage to the building was $2,000.

—The Nassau Electric Railroad Company has contracted for the erection at Rockaway and New Lots Avenues of four carhouses, to accommodate 100 cars.

—John McDonald, sixty years old, of 92 Vanderveer Street, while at work on the new building at 12 Granite Street, fell from the roof and was killed.

Long Island.

—The Astoria Hospital Training School for Nurses in Long Island City has been incorporated. The trustees for the first year are: Garetta P. Hagemeyer of New-York City, Ellen W. Fanning, Christina C. Hallett, Gertrude Harison, Ella J. Moore, and Helen Stanley Benner of Long Island City.

—St. James's Episcopal Church, Lynbrook, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary to-morrow. The Rev. Thomas L. Price is pastor of the church. Invitations have been extended to nearby churches to take part in the ceremonies.

—The residents of Islip have voted in favor of granting to a trolley company permission to build a road through the streets there.

—The new water works at Rockville Centre were tested yesterday and found to be satisfactory.

—An effort is being made to reorganize the Sea Cliff band.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. Dr. John Reid, for the last sixteen years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church in Detroit, Mich. He will go about the 1st of November.

—Some unknown person put a scythe blade in the regular bicycle path between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, and it was so hidden that it was not discovered until several tires had been ruined.

—The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, which has been in session for two weeks in White Plains, adjourned yesterday, having finished its work for the term.

—Miss Fannie Crosby, the hymn writer, and a male quartet, will be the attractions at the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association Gospel meeting to-morrow afternoon.

—A musicale was given in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, last evening for the benefit of the church.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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The New-York Times

is universally recognized as a superior newspaper—one of the leaders of the American press. Subscribe for it: you will receive your money's worth and a good deal more.

THE SUNDAY ISSUE

is the best as well as the largest of the week. Here are a few of the good things that will be published to-morrow:

Candidate for Engineer
Marked fitness of Russell R. Stuart, the Democratic nominee. Fourteen years' work on the canals. Even political opponents acknowledge his ability. Ex-State Engineer Schenck praises him warmly.

School of Veterinarians
Six buildings in course of construction at Cornell University. Cost to be paid by the State. The college, in addition to providing thorough instruction to studeuts, will be a State station.

Relics of the Revolution
There are many in Washington's old headquarters at Newburg. Once Jonathan Hasbrouck's home. Meeting place of the Committee of Safety during the War of Independence. The famous Ellison papers.

The Mother of a Genius
House at Wilmecote where John Shakespeare found his wife. 'Tis a quaint old English cottage. It is to be preserved and kept in repair for the benefit of visitors. Its interesting history.

Colonial New-York City
Then as unlike the present metropolis as it is unlike Pekin to-day. Queer advertisements in papers. Prisoners in jail had to beg for fuel, food, and clothes, and when given they returned thanks in verse.

Running for Governor
George Fred Williams, the nominee of the Bay State Democrats. Career of a self-made man. Forced at an early age to look out for himself, he has made the most of his opportunities.

Historic East Chester
Ancient Colonial tavern where Washington was entertained. Famous old Vincent mansion. It was for a time the home of President John Adams. Recent discovery of interesting old relics.

The Liederkranz
Its programme for the coming season and its new officers. How this now leading German society has developed from a little struggling club to one of the most potent factors in German-American life.

Some Old College Songs
which will remind the gray-haired alumnus of his merry undergraduate days.

Gotham's Social Gossip
By a "Patriarch."

Are You in Politics?
See To-morrow's Times for the latest and most complete news.

Music and the Drama
The Musical Department will contain a further discussion of Gilbert and Carr's new operetta "His Excellency," telling the reasons why the libretto is not up to the author's standard of excellence. The Dramatic Department will review the happenings of the week in the usual entertaining way.

Reviews of Latest Books
Renan's privately printed book about his sister Henrietta, now first published here, will lead the book page. Then will follow a notice of a book on Japan showing the striking results of twenty-five years of contact with other nations. Several other interesting books, including some novels, will fill the remaining columns of this page.

Remember that The New-York Times always gives more, never less, than it promises. This is business and it pays.

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For 5 Cts.

Saturday
October 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ACCUSES JAMES J. PHELAN

Builder Gillies's Testimony at the Dock Board Investigation.

MONEY ASKED FOR PASSING A BILL

Sent for by the Former Treasurer, He Says, and Asked How Much He Would Pay if a Penalty Were Not Imposed.

Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis listened to further testimony yesterday afternoon in their investigation of the Department of Docks, as it was managed and conducted under Commissioners J. Sergeant Cram, J. J. Phelan, and Andrew J. White. Delos McCurdy appeared, as at former sessions, in the interest of Mr. Phelan.

Before the regular work of taking testimony began, at 2:30 o'clock, in Room 123, Stewart Building, Commissioner Terry was closeted for nearly an hour with John C. Sheehan. The interview was private. When it was concluded, Mr. Terry said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"We sent for Mr. Sheehan to explain certain matters in the accounts of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs of the Police Department, of which he was formerly Chairman. Mr. Sheehan explained everything to our satisfaction, and there is nothing of importance to make public."

John Gillies was the chief witness of the day, and the story he told was an interesting one. He showed no desire to evade questions, and said he regretted he had not brought certain letters with him to assist his memory and prove his dates. Gillies has been in the dock-building business for twenty-five years, and lives at 107 Kent Street, Brooklyn. His story told of certain troubles he said he had had with J. J. Phelan, formerly Dock Commissioner, and he concluded his long testimony with these words:

"I did not intend to have told this. I did not intend to give Phelan away, but I had to confess."

He has a very deep voice, and when he was excited his words poured out in such a torrent that the stenographer gasped for breath, and Commissioner Terry had to make him repeat his words slowly, sentence for sentence.

"In December, 1890," he said, "I was given the contract to build the dock at the American Line pier, No. 14, (new number,) North River. It was worth $97,375, and was to be commenced before Dec. 16.

"It was to be finished within a certain time, and for every day over and above that time the contract agreed to a penalty of $50.

"First of all I had to tear down the old pier. I sent a couple of men to cut loose some of the moorings and to cut off the backing logs. They were prevented doing so by a vessel of the Spanish Line, which was lying along the other side of the dock. I complained to the Dock Department, but they refused to help me, and I was delayed twenty days until the vessel moved."

Finally, when the old pier had been torn down and the foundations of the new one laid, Gillies said that he was told they were not deep enough by a foot.

"I saw Chief Engineer Greene," he said, "and explained that the low tide necessary for me to get in foundations of the proper depth would come only with the full moon."

"What did Mr. Greene say to you?" asked Commissioner Terry.

"He told me to see Thompson, the surveyor," was the reply. "I saw Thompson, who said the foundations would do as they were, and—"

Gillies hesitated and began to fidget with an india rubber band, which once flew off and nearly hit the stenographer in the nose.

"What else did Thompson say? We want the whole truth now, Mr. Gillies," said Mr. Terry. "Didn't Thompson ask you for money?"

"I didn't give him any money," said Gillies quickly, "but he said he would make it all right for $100."

Gillies said he saw Chief Engineer Greene a few days later.

"Greene told me," he said, "I had not lived up to the agreement I made with him. He was not friendly toward me, for certain reasons, and said he would do all he could to push me, and if he could help it he would not allow me to finish the contract or make any money by it."

"Shortly afterward," Gillies went on, "he took away 50 feet from my slip, and I had only one side of the pier for my material to work with. This delayed me twenty days. Then the Department took the pier from me for seventy-five days for dredging purposes, and kept me out of possession.

"Altogether," said Gillies, after half an hour's questioning, "they delayed me five months. My contract was finished sixty-nine days late, which might easily have completed it several days ahead of time, had not the Department put all these obstacles in my way."

The sixty-nine days, at $50 a day, meant a deduction of $3,450.

Gillies said that on Sept. 30, 1891, he received $35,000.

"Tell us about the remaining payments, please," said Mr. Terry.

"In December, 1891," Mr. Gillies said, "Mr. Phelan sent for me, and asked me if I wanted him to pass my bill. I said I did. He asked me how much I would give him to pass it in full, without the penalty of $3,450. I said I would give him nothing, and that the department itself had purposely delayed me. He handed him a typewritten statement giving the causes of the delay in full.

"He laughed, and said he didn't care anything about that. 'Do you think,' he said, 'I am going to pass a bill of $30,000 for nothing? I am paid as a Commissioner, not as a Treasurer. I will buy material myself, and build the pier before I will pass your bill. I am not down here for my health, and I don't work for nothing.'"

Gillies grew warmer and warmer as he proceeded.

When Mr. McCurdy began to cross-examine him he turned and scanned him from head to foot.

"Now, who are you?" he asked, scornfully.

Mr. Terry explained that Mr. McCurdy was cross-examining lawyer, and Gillies appeared somewhat appeased.

"So your work was sixty-nine days overdue?" began Mr. McCurdy gently, little dreaming of the storm his question would call out.

"Yes," boomed Gillies, in his deepest bass, "but $3,000 would have made that all right with Mr. Phelan! If I come across that dishonest scoundrel—for he is one—and Greene himself told me so during the construction of the pier; Greene said he was a dishonest rascal! There, you didn't expect that, did you?"

Gillies paused for breath and glared around the room, while the stenographer made good use of the momentary rest. Mr. McCurdy answered quietly that he had not expected that.

"Was that the only conversation you had with Mr. Phelan?" he asked.

"No, I had another on Dec. 23, 1891," was the answer. "Mr. Phelan sent for me by letter, and I met him in his office at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Pier A."

"And what passed between you on that occasion?"

"I asked him how it was the deduction of $3,450 was still on my bill."

"And what did Mr. Phelan answer?"

"He said he would give me every chance to come up like a man and settle with him. He asked me if I expected him to pass a bill of that size for nothing."

"And what did you say?"

"I said I did expect him to pass that bill for nothing, and he said: 'Well, I won't do it.'"

"Did he say anything else?"

"He told me he would pass my bill in full if I would go to the Controller and get the $3,450 and give it to him. He said he would befriend me afterward."

Gillies declared he was able to fix the date with accuracy, because his wife's sister had died on the preceding day.

"Have you ever told this story to any one before?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"Yes, I have," roared Gillies, "but I did not intend to give it to-day, and had not even told it to the Commissioners of Accounts. I did not mean to give Phelan away."

"Are you friendly with Mr. Phelan?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"We don't speak," replied Gillies in a voice of thunder that made everybody laugh.

"To whom have you told this story before to-day?"

"To my lawyer, to my son, to my wife, and to Pat Ryan, a friend who is working for the Dock Department to-day," came the answer at the rate of 200 words a minute.

Mr. McCurdy dropped his cross-examination at this point, and Gillies told Mr. Terry that he was suing the city for $12,000, which included the $3,450, as well as the loss of his time, use of machines, &c. The suit was instituted four years ago, but has not yet come to trial. Gillies said he usually bought his piles and timber from Alfred J. Murray of 16 Beaver Street.

"Because he was supposed to have greater facilities with the Dock Department?" asked Mr. Terry.

"Well," said Gillies slowly, "Murray's piles stand less inspection. He was friendly with some of the engineers of the department."

"Would you be surprised to learn that fourteen piles had to be removed from Pier 14?"

"Yes, I honestly would," said Gillies.

In conclusion Gillies said Mr. Phelan told him he could not go to the courts for the $3,450, because he would be compelled to give the Dock Department a receipt in full when his bill was passed minus the penalty.

"Do you want any more from me, Sir?" he asked blandly of Mr. McCurdy.

Mr. McCurdy said he did not, and Gillies left the stand.

The next witness, Henry Thomas of 497 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, a clerk in the Dock Department, said that under the old régime it was not an unusual thing for dirt and gravel to be mixed with cobbles for crib work in support of sea walls, when the specifications called only for cobbles.

The investigation adjourned at 4:30 o'clock until next week.

BRANDS THE TESTIMONY FALSE.

Ex-Commissioner Phelan Talks Freely of His Experience with Gillies.

James J. Phelan, at the Pontiac Club last evening, spoke freely to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the testimony of John Gillies yesterday afternoon at the investigation of the Dock Department.

"This man Gillies," said Mr. Phelan, "is unworthy of belief, and the present Dock Commissioners are using people of his calibre to condemn and blacken the character of the ex-Commissioners, who do not deserve it at their hands, and who have done their duty in every respect to the city without fear or favor.

"I knew of this man Gillies," continued Mr. Phelan, as he puffed quietly at his cigar, "long before I was connected with the Dock Department. His reputation is an unsavory one among contractors of his class, and on my entering the department I learned that he had a contract there, and also learned from the Chief Engineer, Mr. Greene, that he was a tough citizen and needed the closest watching.

"Immediately on my appointment he called upon me and did his level best to poison my mind aginst the Chief Engineer. Believing that I was a Tammany man he tried to play on my sympathies by saying that Greene was totally opposed to Tammany Hall, and had persistently pounded every man, from the assistant engineers down to the laborers, whom he suspected of being tainted with Tammany Hall.

"He said also that Greene had spoken of my appointment as the appointment of another Irish-Catholic rumseller, or words to that effect.

"I listened to him, and soon made up my mind what kind of a man he was. I also learned that he had been engaged by the dominant power in politics at a previous investigation to get perjured testimony to blackmail the characters of the then Commissioners. This confirmed the opinion I had already formed of the scoundrel.

"When his contract was finished Gillies made a report to the board which showed that he was a number of days behind, and had cost the city a good deal of extra expenditure. It was soon apparent to me that the man had to be watched. Indeed, he had already been caught in the act. Some previous work of his necessitated divers going down to inspect a job, where it was found he had put in false bolts and plugged the cross-ties with wooden instead of iron bolts. A rigid inspection had to be made of the man's work, because it was known that he was trying to 'do' the city in every conceivable way.

"After his contract was finished," said Mr. Phelan, referring to Pier No. 14, North River, "he sent in a claim for the balance of his estimate to the board. It was fully discussed by my colleagues, Cram and Post, and was then referred to me to make a full investigation and report back again to the board.

"In the meantime, what do you think this fellow did?" said Mr. Phelan, looking at the reporter over clouds of cigar smoke, as if expecting an answer. "What do you think he did? Why, he went round the city and saw certain high officials in Tammany Hall—no, I won't tell you their names just now—and tried to get their influence to persuade me to report favorably to the board on his alleged claim. As if I could be persuaded to do such a thing unless I thought it my duty!" exclaimed Mr. Phelan indignantly.

"He sought the influence of these men, claiming that he had performed valuable services in a previous investigation of the County Democrats' board in procuring evidence to break up that board.

"I said I was there to do justice to him and the city, and to give a report on the facts as I found them. He called upon me subsequently relative to his estimate, and I called in a stenographer.

"You see I knew his character," Mr. Phelan said with a smile, "and I asked him to state his case. He said he would do so if the stenographer left the room. He refused to talk while the stenographer was there and I promptly dismissed him and reported the facts to the board. It confirmed my report in the matter.

"During the Lexow committee investigation," said Mr. Phelan in conclusion, "a person called on me at the Pontiac Club one evening and said that he had been approached by a man who knew him to be acquainted with me and said that he (Gillies) was going before the Lexow committee to make a statement that I had blackmailed him, and that if I wanted to prevent him testifying I would have to recall his claim and get it through for him.

"I merely replied that he could go before the Lexow committee and tell all he knew and all he liked. I would have nothing to do with him. I laid the facts before Commissioners Cram and White and they approved of what I had said and done in the matter."

"Yes," added Mr. Phelan, in reply to a question, "it is quite likely that I shall take steps to have him indicted. I shall consult my lawyer at once."

THE MORA CLAIM PAID AT LAST

Nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Turned Over to the Claimant.

WSHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Antonio Maximo Mora to-day received, through representatives, payment for the confiscation of his Cuban estate more than twenty years ago.

The payment was made directly to Dr. Rodriguez and Crammond Kennedy, attorneys for Mora, in the form of a check, signed by Secretary Olney, drawn on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York.

Secretary Olney was at the Cabinet meeting when Dr. Rodriguez and Mr. Kennedy called at the State Department, and the transfer was made by Assistant Secretary Uhl, in the presence of Mr. Fred von Dyne, the Acting Solicitor of the Department, the attorneys giving a receipt.

The amount of the check was $594,509.76, which represents Mr. Mora's interest in the indemnity secured from Spain, minus his assignment of 40 per cent. to Dr. Rodriguez and Nathaniel Paige, his principal representatives, and minor assignments made to other persons.

The list of assignments made by Mr. Paige and Dr. Rodriguez has been completed, and the beneficiaries will probably receive their share in a few days.

Christopher Schaeffer Shot Himself.

PITTSBRUG, Oct. 18.—Christopher Schaeffer, senior member of the firm of wagon builders, J. C. Schaeffer & Bro., of South Fifteenth and Bingham streets, committed suicide between five and six o'clock this morning by shooting himself in the head.

He had been in the office all night looking over the firm's books and accounts. It is supposed that discovery of financial difficulties induced him to commit the act. Schaeffer was a bachelor. He resided in Hazlewood.

Importer Helwig's Attorneys Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin gave a hearing to-day to Spaulding & Rudd, attorneys representing Rudolph Helwig of New-York, an importer.

Mr. Helwig is charged with undervaluing his importations, and penal duties to the amount of $9,000 have been assessed against him by Collector Kilbreth of New-York. He asks that the penalties be remitted and it was on that point that the hearing was had.

SPANIARDS WITH REBELS

The Cuban Revolution Is Being Waged with Desperation.

DEATH RATHER THAN SERVITUDE

Americans Do Not Realize the Extent of the Rebellion, a Wealthy Cuban Now in This City Declares.

That the revolution in Cuba is being carried on by men who prefer death to longer servitude under the yoke of Spain has been recognized by Americans, but that among the most prominent of the revolutionists are many men of Spanish birth, to whom the injustice of the Government has become unbearable, is a fact known to few outside of the residents of the island.

That such is the fact, however, is testified to by a wealthy Cuban who is now in this city, having just arrived from Havana. This man has immense property interests in Cuba which are directly affected by the Government, consequently he does not make his name public. Should it become known that, even in the United States, he had the temerity to speak honestly of the insurgents he would at once be arrested on his return to Cuba. In case of arrest the utmost leniency he could expect would be the confiscation of his property, and imprisonment in one of the military prisons of Spain.

"Citizens of the United States do not realize," he said, "even after all that has been printed, the extent of the rebellion in Cuba, nor the desperation with which the war is being waged. Even the Spanish-born residents of the island are disaffected, and many have joined the insurgent forces. Others will doubtless do the same, and unless Spain is able to crush the uprising within the next three months, I am sure the rebels will be victorious. The Winter months are the only ones in which the Spanish troops are on anything like equality with the rebels. After the Winter has passed the rains and the yellow fever will come to the assistance of the insurgents, and, I am sure, will result in a victory for them.

"The impression has gone abroad that the insurgents consist mainly of negroes, mulattoes, and others with negro blood in their veins. Such is not the fact. It was true at the beginning of the trouble, but now the negro element is in a minority. The day that I left home the Mayor of Manicaragua, a pure-blooded Spaniard, born in Castellan, left the city with a fair-sized band of followers and joined the insurgent forces. Nearly all the men who went with him were also of Spanish birth. They were men of family, and most of them of noble descent. They had gone to Cuba years ago to repair their fortunes. Investing their money in plantations, they had worked hard and done their best, but had been crushed under the injustice of the Spanish Government. In consequence they have joined the rebellion, and have sacrificed their fortunes and are risking their lives to achieve independence.

"When the Mayor of Manicaragua joined the rebels both he and the man who followed him were fully armed with the best rifles which the Spaniards have sent to the island. In addition to these, they carried away an immense quantity of ammunition, which, of course, will be of great value to the insurgents. The fact that these Spaniards had joined the rebels was soon known to certain circles of the insurgent sympathizers, as well as to the Spanish commanders. But it was carefully hushed up, and had never been made public. The Spaniards, in their efforts to belittle the uprising, of course, said nothing; the rebel sympathizers could not make the fact public because their knowledge of it would have betrayed them, and caused their arrest.

"My position is a peculiar one. Personally I would like to see the insurgents win; financially, such a victory would ruin me. As a consequence I can only remain absolutely neutral in my dealings at home. But it angers me to see the statements made public that the revolutists are only negroes or the laboring classes. Such is far from the truth. I know of scores of educated men—doctors, dentists, lawyers, and other professional men—who have joined the insurgent ranks. I was brought up with many of them, played with them as a child, went to school with them, and know them to be men of honor, who are worthy of every respect. Some of these men are captains of small bands, some are privates in the ranks, but all are actuated by the same impulse. They want to free their native island from the tyranny of the Spanish Government or die in the attempt. It is men of this class that the Spaniards call negroes and the offscouring of the island.

"At first there was some justice in the characterization of the insurgents as men from the lower class. The rebellion began in the eastern end of the island, and it was negroes and those with negro blood in their veins who constituted the greater part of the insurgent forces. Gen. Maximo Gomez, who commanded the first troops, is a native of San Domingo, and has negro blood in his veins. But for all that, he is a man worthy of respect. But all this has been changed now. In the last month the rebellion has spread more than in three or four months previous. It is coming dangerously near to Havana, and the character of the rebels is changing. The insurgents are now of the best class. The arrest of Gen. Sangrully anowes this. He has long been an insurgent at heart, but only in the last few weeks openly came out for the rebels. He is a native-born Cuban, but is a naturalized citizen of the United States. A man of much education and great influence, his adoption as a cause of the insurgents shows the trend of affairs, for he is of pure Spanish descent. Before his arrest he was a wealthy sugar planter. Now his property has been confiscated and he is in prison, and it is only by the intervention of the United States in his behalf that has prevented his being shot.

"As I said, Gen. Gomez is partly negro, but in spite of this, he is respected by the Spanish element. He is now carrying on war in the Puerto Principe district, but when I left home word had been received that he was momentarily expected to appear in Cienfuegos. If he does so, it is likely that he will get all the Vuetta Abajo district in arms. The people are nearly all sympathizers with the insurgent cause, and are only prevented from joining the rebels by the fact that such action would certainly cause them to be stripped of all their wealth, and, as this district is one of the richest tobacco-producing portions of the island, they have much at stake, and, consequently, are rendered cautious.

"The Spaniards appreciate the condition of affairs in this district and make arrests right and left on the merest suspicion. As a consequence, travel about as much as you please, and stop at hotels or plantations, you will never hear a word dropped either for or against the insurgents. Spanish detectives are thick in that part of the island, and the slightest indiscretion leads to arrest and imprisonment. It is natural, therefore, that outsiders do not know or appreciate the feeling in the district.

"Most of us have great hopes from Gen. Martinez Campos, the Spanish Commander in Chief. He is an eminently just man, and if he had control of the island, or if his advice were followed, there would be no trouble. Campos is kind and gentle. He does not try to crush the insurgents by pillage and murder, but rather seeks to win them back to allegiance to Spain by his forgiveness. If it were not for Campos, Cuba would already be lost to Spain, for if another man were in charge of the Spanish troops the rebel forces would be largely augmented by men who are now opposed to the present Government but who trust in the sound advice of Campos to bring about a just state of affairs. If any other man were in charge, they would know there was no hope of justice and would resort to arms.

"Campos's strength lies in his independence. He will not be ruled by the Spanish office holders of the island. As a result, they hate him bitterly and want to see him replaced by a man more to their minds—one who will crush the people at any cost in an effort to keep Spain in power. If it were in the power of Martinez Campos to grant autonomy to Cuba, he would do it without a moment's delay, and the rebels would lay down their weapons and go to work. But he cannot do it, and the war goes on and will go on. If the present uprising is crushed, there will be another in a few years. So it is that the property holders of the island are frightened. They are ready to go to any length to settle the war. If I had in any other country one-quarter of the property I own in Cuba I would be glad and would leave the place of my birth for any place, no matter how uncongenial it might be.

"There is one thing I fear in the event of the success of the revolution. That is the effort to establish a republic. Such an effort must inevitably result in failure. The Government would be like those of the small Central American States, where uprisings are of almost daily occurrence. The people of Cuba are not yet sufficiently educated to control a republic. Their only salvation lies in freedom from Spain and annexation to the United States. As one of the States of this Government, they would prosper and soon take a prominent part, but as a separate republic, much as I hate to say it, they could not exist. They have been ground down too long under the Spanish yoke to be trusted with complete freedom.

"With matters in this condition, I have great hopes from Gen. Campos. He says he will enable the sugar planters around Cienfuegos to get in their crops. On the other hand, the rebels say that, unless they are paid and given means of securing arms and ammunition, they will burn the plantations. Thus the planters are in hard straits. To get in their crops they must pay the usual tax to Spain and another to the insurgents. Labor is scarce at best in Cuba, and the rebellion has made it almost impossible to secure field hands. To get men to gather a crop exorbitant wages would have be offered. This, with the double taxes, would take away all chance of profit.

"Further to complicate matters, the finances of the island have been so badly administered that it is almost impossible to obtain money. The banks have what little there is, and they cling to it desperately, doling it out only when forced to, and then in the smallest possible sums. The taxes are inordinate. An instance will show you this. Flour, which should go direct from America to Cuba, is sent to Spain, where an import tax is imposed. Then it is sent to Cuba, and there is another import tax. Mercantile taxes follow until the retail price is nearly double what it should be. Plantations are taxed by the acre without regard to the fertility of the land. The man who is rich can bribe the inspector and get off easily. But the taxes from land have to reach a certain figure, and so the amount rebated to one man is added to the tax of another, who cannot afford to pay a rich bribe. There is no recourse, for the Spanish officials are a law unto themselves.

"If Spain wants to keep Cuba it must grant the island home rule. As it is, every Government official, no matter how petty the position, comes from Spain and is appointed by Spaniards, who never saw the island they rule. Minister of Ultramarine Maura appreciated the necessity for giving Cuba home rule. He promised reforms and began to carry them out. He was at once promptly deposed. Then the Cubans lost hope and the rebellion began. It will end only when Cuba is free."

GEORGE C. ELY OF UNSOUND MIND

He Asked for a Court Decision Himself—His Father's Estate Is Worth $300,000.

Before Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday a jury decided that George C. Ely, who made an application to have his own sanity passed upon, was of unsound mind.

Ely is twenty-eight years old. His father, John R. Ely, died in Brooklyn a few weeks ago, leaving an estate valued at $300,000. George C. Ely has been a patient in a sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., where he was undergoing treatment for nervous disorders. When he appeared before Justice Bartlett yesterday his language did not appear to be that of an insane man. He said he knew what his application was, and that he had made it deliberately with the idea of protecting his interests in the future.

He acknowledged being subject to delusions, and asked that John B. Lord be appointed a committee of his person, and the People's Trust Company a committee of his estate.

Dr. John B. Shaw, an expert in insanity, examined young Ely and testified he found him insane beyond a doubt. He was questioning, the expert said, from delusions of persecution and had confessed them, apparently appreciating his condition.

"The patient," said Dr. Shaw, "believes firmly that two women are determined to marry him. From investigations I have found that there is nothing to warrant such a delusion aside from the mental condition of the patient. This has preyed upon his mind constantly, as he does not want to marry.

"He is firmly convinced that there is a conspiracy to marry him to one of these women. The malady from which he is suffering is of a distinctive type. It will probably develop as time goes on. He appreciates his condition and the probability of the future."

Mr. Ely's father left a will objections to the provisions of which were filed by his widow, his second wife. If the will is set aside young Ely will inherit one-third of the estate. Should the will be found to be valid, he will receive an annual income of $1,200.

A POOR OUTLOOK FOR DEPOSITORS

A Kansas Bank Looted and a Missouri Bank's Securities Lost.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 18.—The aggregate of the embezzlement from the State Bank of Cashier J. R. Colean is declared by Vice President J. J. Stewart to be fully $50,000. The amount stolen is two-thirds of the paid-up capital stock, and more than the other third will be required to collect on the securities.

Colean robbed the bank of all the cash except $2,000 of the reserve fund, and realized on $20,000 of the best securities by rediscounting them. He has made a statement showing from which accounts he took the money, and says that most of it was taken since he made his last statement in July. He confessed to having robbed the following accounts: Kansas City banks, cash, $5,600; St. Louis banks, cash, $4,200; New-York banks, cash, $2,500; reserve fund, $9,000; deposits on certificates, cash, $3,400; rediscounted notes, $11,000.

In his confession Colean did not tell all, as $20,000 of the best notes cannot be found, and some of them are known to have been rediscounted in St. Louis. Colean has been arrested. His condition is such that he has not been removed to jail, and a guard has been placed over him at his home.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal of Kansas City has lost all of the securities of the State Bank of Fort Scott, which he was carrying to Topeka.

He arrived here Wednesday evening, and, in changing to a Rock Island train, deposited the satchel containing the securities, valued at $120,000 in all, in a seat. He left the car to talk to a friend.

The train started, and Breidenthal failed to get on board. He telegraphed the conductor to put all his luggage off at Topeka, but when he reached there an hour later he found a note to the effect that no such property as described was on the train.

Shall the Banks Get the $750,000?

At a meeting of the Clearing House and the Building Committees of the Clearing House Association yesterday it was announced that a report would be ready for the association next Wednesday on the proposition that the $725,000 obtained for the site at Nassau and Pine Streets be distributed among the banks which originally subscribed for the purchase of the site twenty-five years ago.

The Building Committee had planned to use the $725,000 toward paying for the new quarters for the association, in course of construction in Cedar Street. It is understood that the Clearing House Committee's report will sustain the Building Committee in its action and plans.

In regard to the demand for a distribution of the $725,000, bankers look for a recommendation designed to adjust the matter on a basis that will satisfy those making the demand and yet enable the Building Committee to proceed in its course without embarrassment from lack of funds.

A New Bank at Cayuga.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—The Citizens' Bank of Locke, Cayuga County, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Banking Department to-day. The bank has a capital of $25,000, and will do a discount and deposit business. The Directors are Charles B. King, Judson L. White, Charles D. Fuller, George Miller, Vanburen Coggeshall, Charles J. Hewitt, Edson S. Horton, Joseph Norris, Philip Shuffer, William H. Holden, William T. Cox, Clarence G. Parker, and Archibald McIntosh.

The United States Warehouse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to-day for the construction of the iron and steel work on six stories of the United States warehouse at New-York. Post & McCord of New-York were the lowest bidders, at $419,900.

SHALL NECKS BE JOINED

Mamaro and Rye Voters are Puzzled as to Consolidation.

VILLAGE SAGES DARE NOT GUESS

Twenty Years of Thought May Soon Eventuate in a Day of Action —Which Name Shall Be Preserved?

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Shall Mamaroneck and Rye Neck be consolidated and incorporated? is the one question uppermost in the minds of the residents of the two villages. Even the issues of the coming election have become of secondary importance.

It is impossible to ride up from New-York when the commuters are going home without hearing the matter of incorporation discussed.

The question is to be brought to vote Nov. 12, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES has stated. There is undoubtedly a sharp fight ahead, in which both the villagers proper and property owners here who vote in New-York City will take part. The result of the contest is so uncertain that not even the village sages dare hazard a guess as to what the result will be.

Three times have Mamaroneck and Rye Neck tried to agree on some terms for incorporation, but thus far the question has never been voted on. Local jealousies always became so strong before the voting time arrived that every one was glad to have the union postponed indefinitely. The old residents say that the villages have been courting one another for more than twenty years.

Some there are who find the name Rye Neck poetical, it is said, and they cannot bear to think that the time-honored title is to be overshadowed, if not absorbed, by the name of Mamaroneck, which would naturally be the name under which the villages would unite. The Mamaroneckers would never consent to any other arrangement. They say the word Mamaro is Indian for "The place where the salt water meets the fresh," whereas Rye Neck suggests to them something uncomfortable. A few have been so daring as to suggest that neither title is very euphonious, and to urge that a compromise be reached by finding an altogether new name for the villages when they are joined.

Whether Mamaro was the name of an Indian Chief or the word meaning "the place where the salt water meets the fresh," it can be demonstrated that the Mamaroneck River, that separates Mamaroneck from Rye Neck, really mingles for the first time with sea water just above the Boston Post Road a little way.

William Sam Johnson of Rye Neck, Supervisor Charles M. Baxter of Mamaroneck, and Daniel Warren of Rye Neck are among those who have been most urgent to secure the incorporation of the villages under one Government. Among those opposed to the incorporation are W. D. Palmer of Mamaroneck and Charles C. Holden of Rye Neck.

Mr. Johnson said to-day that the villages had been at a standstill for years, and that it was believed that if they were incorporated they would be stimulated to fresh growth. "Rye Neck," he said, "is under the disastrous government of Port Chester. We are governed by people six miles away. It is for us a case of taxation without representation. To show how powerless we are on local questions, I recall the establishment of our electric light plant. We desired to have the village lighted by a Mamaroneck company that was near by. We were compelled, however, to depend on a Port Chester company for light.

"We should also gain by having local affairs in the hands of trustees, whose powers are more extended than those of town officers. The Trustees could establish grades of sidewalks and regulate certain houses over which the town officers have no jurisdiction. Organized Police and Fire Departments would follow as a natural sequence of incorporation. Residents here are constantly pestered by cabmen at the station in Mamaroneck. The town officers are powerless to do anything about it, whereas village Trustees could at once restrain cabmen from being impertinent, and regulate other important matters."

There are some who think that the villages should be incorporated independently. Most of the residents think, however, that this would not be wise.

Those opposed to the incorporation of the villages say the taxes will be greatly increased, and that a chance will be given to a very undesirable class of voters to establish a political ring for running town affairs.

The party that desires the incorporation of the two villages into one is working faithfully. Its members have even suggested that Thomas R. Rushmore of Mamaroneck would make an excellent President for the new village.

The new Mamaroneck, if created, would include 2,280 acres.

NEGROES SHOOT AND STAB EACH OTHER

A Cake Walk and a Dance Became Scenes of Violence.

CAMDEN, Oct. 18.—"Barefoot Bill" Wright, who is the city dog catcher and an ex-convict, is dying in the City Hospital from a stab wound in the abdomen, and William Sturgis, of Philadelphia, is in jail for having committed the deed. Both men are colored. They attended a dance given by colored people in Blue Anchor Hall last night, and about 2 o'clock this morning got into an argument about the merits of two wing dancers who were in the hall, and came to blows.

Policeman Hyde went into the hall and took Wright into custody, as he seemed to be the aggressor. While Hyde was at the call box with his prisoner awaiting the arrival of the patrol wagon, Sturgis crept up behind the officer and plunged a long dagger into Wright's abdomen. Sturgis was caught by the officer. Wright fell to the street unconscious. He was taken to the hospital and Sturgis was locked up. The doctors say that Wright cannot recover.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Oct. 18.—At a cake walk given by colored people in a small hall between Moorestown and Fellowship last night, a row occurred over the attention shown by James Haggart, a North Carolina negro, to some of the women. Haggart drew a revolver and shot Charles McKim, George Whittaker, and Mrs. Silas Wessels.

Mrs. Wessels is not expected to recover. Some one shot Haggart in the back, and his recovery is extremely doubtful. He is now in jail here.

For a World's Meeting of Scientists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Mayor Sutro has sent to the Supervisors a letter received from William H. Hale of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in which the writer states that the organization contemplates holding its next congress in this city, and urges that an invitation be officially extended by the city authorities.

He says that the opportunity is ripe for a grand reunion of scientists from all parts of the world in San Francisco in 1897. The British association has decide to hold its meeting in 1897 in Toronto, and President Hale has written to the President of the Australian association, suggesting that a meeting of that organization be held in San Francisco in conjunction with the American and British associations.

Mayor Sutro recommends that proper action be taken.

Massachusetts Gets the Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Navy Department to-day turned over the receiving ship Minnesota to the State of Massachusetts for use of its naval militia. The State sent a crew of forty men to the New-York Navy Yard to the receive the vessel and navigate her to Boston. In case the weather shall prove unfavorable, the vessel will put in at New-Bedford or Fall River, and if necessary pass the Winter there.

J. M'L. NASH FOR CITY COURT

The Ticket of the Good Government Clubs Again Complete — Sherman Evarts Indorsed.

The ticket put in nomination by the Good Government Clubs was completed yesterday by the nomination of John McLean Nash for Justice of the City Court, in place of Lewis L. Delafield, who declined the nomination, and by the indorsement of Sherman Evarts, also for a City Court Justiceship, he having been named for that position by the Committee of Fifty in place of James W. Hawes, who had declined the nomination on the fusion ticket.

This action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs which met yesterday afternoon, in its room in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, in Nassau Street. R. Fulton Cutting presided, and M. D. Rothschild acted as Secretary. The meeting was private and lasted for two hours.

After the adjournment Mr. Cutting announced the nomination of Mr. Nash and the indorsement of Mr. Evarts, and said the proceedings were entirely harmonious and the nomination and indorsement were made unanimously.

Mr. Nash was born in New-York and was educated at Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and is a member of the law firm of S. P. & J. McL. Nash, 67 Wall Street, of which Stephen P. Nash, his father, is the senior member. Mr. Nash is counsel for the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, and for a large number of charitable corporations. He is also the Treasurer of Columbia College. As a member of the Bar Association Mr. Nash has been almost continuously on one of its important committees for the last twenty years, and is now Chairman of its Building Committee.

THE SYNOD'S SESSIONS ENDED

Routine Business Transacted—Next Meeting in Brooklyn.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 18.—At the fourth day's session of the Presbyterian Synod Mr. Scribner of the Board of Publication presented a report on the new hymn book, which is claimed to be the best for the purpose yet published.

The judicial commission in the case of the Rev. William Steele against the Presbytery of Boston reported. The report was unanimously rejected, except that the complaint of excessive penalty be sustained, so that the term of his suspension be modified to expire with this meeting, he withdrawing his complaint and also his suit against the church.

The report on the work of the women showed great activity and success all along the line.

The Committee on Temporalities of the Church reported recommending that the Legislature be memorialized to give such privileges in the matter of Trustees to the Presbyterian Church as are given to some other churches.

The boundary of the Presbytery of New-York was enlarged to include the new territory in Westchester recently annexed.

Visitors to Hamilton College reported the college flourishing, and that President Stryker is the right man in the right place, backed up by an able Faculty.

A permanent committee on young people's societies was appointed, consisting of the Rev. S. W. Pratt, T. Ralston Smith, C. C. Yeasley, W. F. Wood, E. H. Rudd, and Elders P. C. Hull, W. H. Bloom, M. Barnes, and C. M. Jessup. After routine business the meeting was dissolved, to meet a year hence at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

WANTS TO JOIN THE SHAKERS AT LEBANON

An Elizabeth Woman Discontented with Her Present Surroundings.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 18.—Mrs. John Benson of Elizabethport, who has for a number of years been a member of Grace Episcopal Church there, announces that she is about to become a member of the Shaker fraternity at Mount Lebanon, N. Y. Mrs. Benson's husband is a machinist. He formerly was harbor master at Elizabethport.

Mrs. Benson has been corresponding for a long time with Miss Anna White, an official of the Shakers at Mount Lebanon, and a committee of the fraternity is coming to this city next week to investigate Mrs. Benson's character. The woman is so confident of being admitted to the fraternity that she has sold all her household effects.

Mr. Benson will not oppose his wife's purpose to desert him. He may sue for a divorce, though, if she shall go away.

WILL FAVOR CONSTRUCTION OF A CANAL

Forecast of the Report of the Nicaraguan Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—It is understood here that the report of the engineer commission which visited Nicaragua last Summer will favor the construction of an interoceanic canal, but that it will not recommend the entire route already surveyed and upon which it is claimed that work costing in the aggregate several millions of dollars has been performed.

It is also believed that the Commissioners will fix the cost of the canal at a much greater sum than that estimated by the Maritime Canal Company, whose charter it is purposed the Government shall purchase.

It is expected that the commission's report will claim that the waterway cannot be built and the harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts placed in proper condition for a sum much less than $100,000,000.

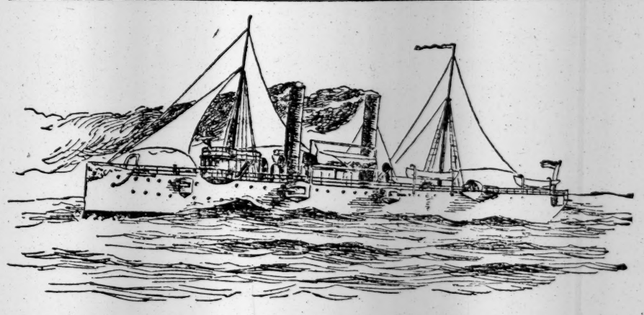
Edward Ryan's Condition Improved.

Edward Ryan, who is supposed to have beeen assaulted last Monday night at his home by his son, Thomas, was said at Bellevue Hospital yesterday to be steadily improving.

He has almost completely recovered the use of his right side. He is still unable to speak, however, and Dr. G. W. Ely said that no person could tell whether or not Ryan will ever recover his speech.

Young Ryan was given a hearing in the Yorkville Court yesterday, and was committed until to-morrow.

Capt. Smith said that in a few days he would be able to produce witnesses to show that Ryan had assaulted his father.



The Nashville.
A Steam and Sail-power Gunboat, for Shoal Water Service.

A NEW SPONSOR CHOSEN

Miss Guild Will Not Christen the Gunboat Nashville.

HER BROTHER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

She and Her Father, the Mayor of Nashville, Hear of the Death While They Are on the Way to Newport News.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Information of a fatal accident that caused a change in the programme for the launching of the gunboats Nashville and Wilmington at Newport News, Va., to-morrow reached the Navy Department this morning.

It was that William Guild, the son of the Mayor of Nashville, was shot accidentally and killed

The stowage of coal on the slopes of the water-tight deck will afford protection to the water-line region of the hull.

Propulsion will be by twin screws, the motive power to consist of two sets of vertical, inverted, quadruple-expansion engines, having cylinder diameters of 13 inches, 17 inches, 24 inches, and 34 inches respectively, with a stroke of 18 inches. The low pressure cylinder, which is placed forward, is arranged so that it can be disconnected when not running the engines at their maximum, while the rest of the engines will be used more economically at cruising speeds as triple-expansion engines. To accomplish this economically the vessel will be provided with two kinds of boilers, i. e., tubulous, which will supply steam directly to the high-pressure cylinder at 250 pounds pressure, and the cylindrical, or shell boilers, which will, carry a pressure of 100 pounds, and will be fed directly to the receiver of the first intermediate cylinder, where the exhausted steam of the high-pressure cylinder will be met at the same pressure, namely, 100 pounds. The four main boilers are of the tubulous type, while the two auxiliary boilers are of the cylindrical, horizontal, return-fire tubular kind, the latter being intended for exclusive use principally when running under the triple-expansion arrangement of the machinery and at cruising speeds. As these boilers may have to use salt water at times, especial care has been taken in their design to provide for ready cleaning in case of the accumulation of salt scale. As the tubular boilers require a great deal of fresh water, large fresh-water tanks are supplied in the engine rooms, extending on each side for the full length of that compartment, and having a capacity of about twenty tons—enough to supply the needs for two days at full steaming power.

An average speed of 14 knots an hour is to be maintained for four consecutive hours. Should her speed exceed 14 knots, the contractors will be paid a premium at the rate of $20,000 per additional knot; should she fail to accomplish 14 knots, a corresponding reduction will be made, and should the craft fail to maintain an average speed of 13 knots, the Government may reject her.

The purpose of the flush main deck is to provide increased breathing space for the crew in the tropics, as well as to give additional comfort on shipboard in bad weather.

The battery is arranged as follows: Four four-inch guns, mounted in the open on the upper deck, two being placed forward and two aft, in pairs, on opposite sides of the ship; four four-inch guns in armored sponsons on the gun deck, two on each broadside, amidships; four six-pounder Hotchkiss guns, two forward and two aft, in one-inch armored sponsons, on the gun deck. The one-pounder Hotchkiss and Gatling guns are to be carried on the main deck. The ammunition supply is to be large, to meet the demands of the rapid-fire battery. This vessel will have a bow torpedo tube.

The Wilmington has been designed for special service, and is intended for duty in the rivers and shallow waters of China. The principal dimensions and general particulars of this vessel are:

Length on load water line, normal displacement	250 ft. 06 in.
Maximum breadth, molded	36 ft. 00 in.
Breadth at normal water line	39 ft. 08 in.
Mean draught at normal displacement	8 ft. 10 in.
Normal displacement	1,313 tons
Coal carried at normal displacement	100 tons
Total coal capacity	275 tons
Speed, contract	18 knots
Complement—Officers 11	
Crew 129	150 men
Marines 10	

The hull is constructed of steel throughout, and is not to be sheathed. As in the Nashville, there will be a double bottom worked in the neighborhood of the engine, boiler, and magazine spaces, throughout which this double bottom will be of cellular construction.

Owing to the light draught of the Wilmington and the use of twin screws, together with the special river service for which the craft is designed, the hull is of unusual shape aft, that part of the vessel being hollowed out into two tunnels for the purpose of giving the water ready access to the screws, the waterline breadth being maintained over nearly its full length, thereby affording protection to the screws against river banks and against injury by other craft in a crowded river. The extraordinary beam allows large berthing space, augmented by a covered deck extending aft for about two-thirds of the vessel's length. The light draught has necessitated the adoption of twin rudders, one forward of the other, and so arranged that they may answer readily to either the forward or backward action of the screws before the vessel have acquired headway. These rudders are strongly protected against damage from backing.

There will be no sail power. There is one military mast, carrying two Gatling guns in the upper top and two six-pounders in the lower top. The mast is large enough to admit of a spiral stairway for access from below to the conning tower, which is situated just below the lower top.

The Wilmington being for river service and harbors likely to be crowded with other vessels, every precaution has been taken to prevent fouling, and but few obstructions appear upon her sides. The sponsons are so arranged that the guns are entirely within the side line of the ship, while their range is in no wise limited on that account.

The same sort of coal protection is provided for the water line region as that which prevails in the Nashville, the bunkers being placed upon the slopes of the water-tight deck.

Aside from the customary exhaust system of ventilation, this vessel is to be provided with fresh air through a supply system of electric fans, which are to be placed in numerous ventilators running from the main deck to below, and by a number of portable electric fans.

In very hot weather, owing to an arrangement of awnings, the main deck can be utilized for berthing the men.

The arrangement of the battery will be as follows: Four four-inch guns, mounted in pairs, respectively two forward and two aft, those aft being mounted on the main deck, those forward on the forecastle deck, without other protection than that of gun shields; four four-inch guns mounted in armored sponsons on the gun deck amidships; two six-pounders, mounted in armored sponsons, on the gun deck amidships; two six-pounders, mounted forward on the forecastle deck; two six-pounders, mounted in the lower top; two one-pounders, on the bridge, and two Gatlings in the upper top.

The Wilmington will carry no torpedo tubes.

The engines will be two in number, one on each shaft, and of the vertical inverted, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, the cylinders being 14.5 inches, 22 inches, and 33.75 inches in diameter, respectively, with an eighteen-inch stroke. There will be six horizontal return fire tubular boilers, in two water-tight compartments, with a working pressure of 180 pounds.

Premiums and penalties regarding speed are to be similar to those for the Nashville, except that there is no clause regarding limitation to effect or warrant rejection by the Government.

A NEW FLAGSTAFF ON TROPHY POINT

Changes Made Necessary at West Point by the Use of the New Rifle.

WEST POINT, Oct. 18.—"Old Glory" has not waved over Trophy Point since lightning struck and destroyed the tall flagpole that had defied the storms of a score of Winters. The job of erecting a new pole was begun yesterday. The flagpole will stand on the west corner of Trophy Point in exactly the spot where the old one was. The lower part is of straight white pine, 97 feet in length, and 2½ feet in diameter. A hole 14 feet deep and 6 feet in circumference has been dug and lined with brick. The pole will be set in this and a layer of concrete will fill the space between the brick work and pole. The top part of the pole is 60 feet long. When finished the pole will stand 130 feet above ground. The cost of erecting the pole is over $1,000.

The sentinels here present a different appearance since the introduction of the Krag-Jergensen rifle into the army. The old leather belt and cartridge box has been discarded, and a new belt, completely encased with cartridge pockets, is now worn. The hat is similar, except in color, to that worn by cowboys and Western hunters. The sentinel on post no longer salutes superior officers by bringing his gun to a "carry." He presents arms instead. The change was made necessary on account of the new belt.

Cure for Drunkenness in Moscow.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

We should not care to be arrested for a common drunk at Moscow. According to the correspondent of The Standard, the proceedings at the police station are calculated to cure you of intoxication for ever and ever. A peasant who was not particularly drunk had the hardihood to deny drunkenness altogether. Thereupon the policeman struck him violently on the head and neck, kicked him when he fell, and finally dragged him off to the cell by the hair of his head. The rest of the force looked on, and apparently regretted that every man could not be provided with a drunkard or two. By and by somebody discovered that the peasant continued to lie flat on the floor, and the doctor on being summoned pronounced him to be dead. We are not told whether the first, second, or third course of treatment proved fatal; but anyhow there was no more peasant. There will not be much policeman by the time he has done his sentence. It consists of eight months' imprisonment and Church penance. The last punishment consists in compulsory attendance at religious worship, and the repetition of a stated number of prayers—a severe punishment for an official with a pronounced turn for kicking and dragging by the hair.

THERE IS NO NEW WOMAN

So Mrs. Rorer Says in Her Talk in Madison Square Garden.

MEN BETTER COOKS THAN WOMEN

How to Make "Timbales" and Other Good Things — The Ways of Cleanly Cooking Carefully Explained.

"I am going to use an expression I dislike," said Mrs. Rorer to her as usual enthusiastic audience yesterday afternoon at the Madison Square Garden, "the new woman. There is no new woman. Women are always the same, but the women of to-day are going to change places with the men. They are going to do the business, and the men will do the cooking. They will do it better."

A little wave of smiles could be seen spreading around the room.

"Men have a natural aptitude for cooking," Mrs. Rorer went on. "They are fond of eating, and women are not. The men I have had in my classes have been very enthusiastic.

"If you have ever visited a men's camp you know they spend much of their time in cooking, and will have a large variety of viands on the table."

"Men haven't had all the cooking to do, and they haven't grown tired of it," interpolated a woman in the audience.

"I know the chefs are men, but I think that is race, and not sex—the chefs are French."

But Mrs. Rorer had not heard this aside, and she went on about the camps without refuting it.

"You all know a woman's camp," she said, "an oil stove and a teapot." And her audience laughed this time, enjoying, as women usually do, what might be called a little calumny or reflection upon the weaknesses of their sex.

The foregoing remarks may seem to have little to do with "Timbales," but that was the subject for the afternoon's demonstration. There were some delicious-looking ones of chicken and rice made, and as they were passed around for observation a small boy in the audience not long past the days of skirts stoop up and examined the dish with a careful scrutiny, as if to verify Mrs. Rorer's remarks.

Mrs. Rorer's first work of the afternoon was to prepare a white, plump-looking chicken and make it ready for the timbales and many other dishes which, she said, could be made from it.

It was a four and a half-pound chicken, and as Mrs. Rorer removed the insides she remarked that it was no wonder people liked to clean a fowl.

"There is none of it that need soil your hands," she said, "except the lungs. They are clotted with blood.

"Now, I should like to hold up the board upon which this work has been done."

It was quite white and clean, with only a moist-looking spot where the chicken had been lying.

"The giblets," she said, as she took them up, "can be put aside for a giblet stew or soup, either of which is delicious.

"It has taken me five minutes to this while I have been talking to you. It will take an ordinarily good cook two minutes."

The legs of the chicken Mrs. Rorer laid aside for croquettes. The dark meat of a four and a half-pound chicken will make nine of them. To that size chicken there will be half a pound white meat for the timbales.

In beating the whites of the eggs stiff, which Mrs. Rorer did in a very short time, she used a wire hand beater, turning the dish with the left hand, in which she held it. The dish was of iron, porcelain covered.

She emphasized again the value of beating with relaxed muscles and an easy motion of the wrist, not using the whole arm.

When separating the whites from the yolks of the eggs, she dropped the latter into water, to be left cool ready for use. That was to prevent their hardening.

The little pans in which the timbales were baked were first delicately brushed with oil, and manila paper placed on the bottom of each tin. Mrs. Rorer enlarged upon the subject of mushrooms. There are 135 varieties, she said, and only one of these poisonous. This grows in a socket.

There is to be a cooking lesson to men one evening next week. One or more men are always to be found at the daily lectures, listening and watching the process of cooking with great interest.

The following were yesterday's receipts:

Chicken Timbales.—Take the white meat from one chicken, and chop it, uncooked, very fine. Put one cup of stale bread crumbs and a gill of milk over the fire. Boil until smooth. Take from the fire and add a teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper. Mix in the chopped meat. Mix thoroughly, and then add the well-beaten whites of five eggs. Garnish neatly with mushrooms and chopped truffles and fill in the mixture. Stand this in a pan of hot water, cover with paper, and cook in a hot oven. Serve with cream sauce.

Mushroom Timbales.—Make a mixture of bread and milk, the same as for chicken. Stir into this a half pint of fresh mushrooms chopped fine, or, if you use canned mushrooms, one can. Finish the same precisely as chicken timbales, and serve with cream sauce.

Rice Timbales with Lobster.—Put half a pint of rice into a pint of milk in a double boiler and cook until tender and the rice has absorbed the milk. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of white pepper, a teaspoonful of onion juice, and a tablespoonful of butter. Add three well-beaten whites, and then press into timbale pans, stand in a pan of boiling water, cover with paper, and cook fifteen minutes in the oven. Arrange in the centre of the dish a fricassee of lobster, turn the timbales around, and serve.

Chance for a Young Pastor.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Rev. Henry Mattice, pastor of the First Reformed Church, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted by the Bergen Classis. He gave as a reason ill-health, but it is understood that a part of the congregation wanted a younger man, and Mr. Mattice decided to give them an opportunity to secure one.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, partly cloudy weather, warmer, southeasterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, with partial cloudiness in northern portion, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, warmer Saturday, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in the interior, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair in northern, showers in southern, portion, easterly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. KENTUCKY, fair, cooler in northwest portion, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. OHIO, fair, cooler toward evening, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly. INDIANA, fair and cooler, decidedly colder Sunday morning, winds becoming northwesterly. ILLINOIS, fair and decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and colder Saturday, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair and decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southeast portion, northwesterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair and colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, light northeasterly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair and warmer Saturday, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. NEW-MEXICO, fair, northeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds, becoming northeasterly. WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, slightly colder in northern portions, variable winds, becoming northerly.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The lake storm is now central to the east of Lake Superior. The barometer has fallen throughout the lake regions and the Ohio Valley. A high pressure prevails on the Atlantic coast, and an extensive area of high pressure covers the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the Northwest, and has risen in the lake regions, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest. A heavy rainfall at Jupiter, together with two or three showers of trifling amount, comprises all the rainfall of the last twelve hours. Clear weather prevails over most of the country to-night. Continued showers are indicated in Southern Florida, and generally fair weather is indicated in all other sections. The temperature will be higher on the middle and north Atlantic coast, and will fall in the lake regions, the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported: During the last twelve hours—Jupiter, 1.36.

CONDITION OF THE WOOL MARKET

Sales in the Leading Markets Show a Decrease Compared with the Preceding Week.

Reviewing the wool market for the week, The Textile Manufacturers' Journal will say in to-day's issue:

"Sales in the leading wool markets for the week aggregated 7,387,200 pounds domestic and 4,460,200 pounds foreign, a gross aggregate of 11,847,400 pounds, as compared with 8,796,800 pounds domestic and 4,110,800 pounds foreign, a gross aggregate of 12,907,600 pounds for the previous week.

"The fine wool market shows no appreciable change, though the close observer will find that there is a feeling among dealers that the highest point has been reached and that a slight reaction is probable. Among the causes contributing to this feeling, that upon which the greatest stress is placed, is the condition of the goods market, manufactures of wool not having reflected the advance in raw material. All rapid advances are likely to be followed by slight reaction. It is also true that the goods market is not quickly responsive to the wool market, manufacturers holding wool at the low prices being a bar to an advance in goods. The common experience is that the cheap wools must be out of the way before an advance in wool can make itself felt in goods. The reaction is already apparent abroad, London being reported as a shade weaker; but at the same time there is a divided opinion as to the probabilities of the November series, some believing that a further advance will occur, while others look for slightly lower prices.

"The domestic wools are actually cheaper than foreign, in fact foreign wools can be bought in our markets at lower prices than are ruling abroad. This should revert to the advantage of domestic manufacturers. Still, many of the Territory wools are owned by dealers at higher prices than can be obtained to-day, and, of course, the dealer will do what he can to force prices upward. The sales of wool have been large the last few weeks, but most of the sales reported have been between dealers, though some of the large mills have been very heavy buyers; still, it is evident that the average manufacturer has not stocked up. The future is a problem.

"Carpet wools have been very active. An advance in price of carpets has been announced; this will have a most salutary effect all around. Over 4,000 bales of wools have sold in the New-York market at an advance of a cent to a cent and a half over the lowest limit."

PATRIOTIC WOMEN AT ATLANTA

Meeting of the National Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Colonial Dames To-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—The National Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution met to-day in the Congress Hall of the Woman's Building at the exposition. There are 600 women here attending the meeting of this society and the assembly of Colonial Dames.

This is the first time the National Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution has met south of Washington.

The members are having an enjoyable time. There are receptions morning, noon, and night. The ladies were entertained this morning at the Aragon Hotel, this afternoon at the Woman's Building, and to-night by Mrs. William Dickson, Regent of the Atlanta Chapter.

Mrs. Lulie M. Gordon, Chairman of the Committee on Congresses, presided this morning at the opening of the council. Mrs. morning at the opening of the council.

Mrs. Gordon introduced Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, who made the opening address. Mrs. Stevenson reviewed the origin and growth of the society. Her remarks were applauded heartily.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood of Washington, Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Joshua Wilbourn of Rhode Island, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes of Tennessee, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop of Massachusetts, and Mrs. G. V. K. Haddox of California.

The Colonial Dames will meet to-morrow in the Woman's Building.

The Vice President at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—Vice President Stevenson arrived in Atlanta this morning to remain for a week or ten days. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, his daughter, Miss Julia, and Miss Belle Ewing of Decatur, Ill. A series of brilliant entertainments has been arranged in his honor. A special committee from the exposition company escorted the Vice President to the grounds to-day.

LUDLOW JAIL FUGITIVES, PERHAPS

Russell and Others, Arrested for Theft at Ostend, Held on Suspicion of Being the Post Office Prisoners.

BRUGES, Belgium, Oct. 18.—A robbery of jewelry and notes, in all amounting to 100,000f., was perpetrated in Ostend Sept. 21, the victims being a well-known firm of jewelers. Three persons, whose names are given as Russell, Killonan, and Henry Anderson, have been arrested here on suspicion of being the men who committed the robbery. A woman was also arrested. It is said that under the name of Anna James she is well known to the English police.

The jewelry stolen was contained in boxes, which were, after their contents had been removed, apparently thrown into the sea, as they were subsequently found on the beach, where they had been washed up by the tide. The police refuse to state what evidence they have to connect the prisoners with the crime, but claim to know that the men are American criminals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Postmaster-General Wilson has received a cable dispatch from the United States Consul at Bruges, Belgium, stating that he had caused the arrest there of a man supposed to be Harry Russell, one of the notorious Post Office robbers who escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail, New-York City, July 4.

Department officials are reticent, as it is not a certainty that the parties taken into custody are Russell and his companions in crime. All the officials decline to talk about the matter, claiming that it is a Post Office Department case. It is learned, however, that arrangements have been made to secure the extradition of the man supposed to be Russell, and also the others, if their identity is established. The matter is in the hands of the United States Minister at Brussels and the United States Consul at Bruges.

Lonsdale Has Outdone Scott.

From The London Truth.

Sir Walter Scott rendered himself ridiculous by once seizing on a glass out of which that respected monarch, George IV., had drunk, and retaining it as an inestimable relic. Lord Lonsdale has outdone him. The German Emperor was good enough to pay him a visit, and subsequently to invite him to return the visit. Says Lord Lonsdale of his imperial friend: "He is doubtless one of the greatest men that ever lived! I cannot imagine that Bismarck is a greater man; but, if I must make a comparison, would place your monarch at the side of Moltke." His imperial Majesty is, I gather, the equal of Moltke because he defeated one of his own Generals (clever General!) at a sham fight, and he is the greatest man that ever lived because he was able to tell Lord Lonsdale the names of all the sculptors whose works were in the imperial palace, and the pedigree of all the horses in the imperial stables. "It is incomprehensible," observes his Lordship, when dwelling on these evidences of genius. Simple youth!

Much Tribulation Among Vocalists.

From The London Daily News.

There is much tribulation among vocalists in Munich and in all Germany concerning the overcrowding of the profession. The prima donna at one of the ordinary subsidized opera houses of the Fatherland is by no means the petted individual we know in London. In the seventy opera houses of Germany there is no room for more than six or seven débutantes a year, and there are, it seems, five times the number of applicants for each vacancy. The pay for an operatic débutante, it is said, is about £6 per month; and, with a few exceptions, vocalists, even of reputation, rarely get more than about £20 per month. Yet when they receive an offer to come to England their idea of the value of their services increases out of all proportion to the distance they have to travel. If only they were a little more moderate in their demands, a first-rate German opera season might be possible in London, with stalls at a very much lower rates than a guinea a night.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Plans and Economies of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

CONCENTRATION OF THE OFFICES

The Extension of the Transfer System Apparently Does Not Cause Any Decrease in the Earnings.

With the gradual development of the plans of the Metropolitan Traction Company the economies expected from the consolidation of the various interests involved become more manifest. An important move in the direction of simplifying the executive management has been determined on. Soon the general office of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be removed to the new cable building in Twenty-fifth Street. Then for the first time all the executive offices of the allied companies will be in the same building. The saving effected by this step will amount to $10,000 per year in the accounts of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company alone.

The duties of the President of the Metropolitan Traction Company have been consolidated by the election of Mr. Vreeland to both offices. This consolidation removes the necessity of maintaining an office in the Mutual Life Building, and effects a total saving of $17,000. The transfer of the Sixth Avenue Railroad depot to the Broadway and Seventh Avenue depot has effected a saving in rent alone of $37,000 per year, and of $5,000 per year in cost of superintendence. It is by such economies that the Metropolitan Traction Company finds itself able to introduce the system of transfers, by which it is possible for a passenger to travel for one five-cent fare from any one part of the city to any other part.

It was expected that this transfer system would curtail very largely the gross income derived from the operation of the various lines, and no doubt many people are now traveling on one fare who would formerly have paid two. On the other hand, the improvements of the service and the enhanced popularity of the roads, due to the adoption of transfers, have resulted in greatly increasing the receipts of the company. There has been a steady growth in these receipts, as the figures published from time to time show. The latest set of figures compiled show the receipts for the first fifteen days of October, as compared with the first half of October of last year.

The increase this year amounts to $46,000, exclusive of receipts from the operation of the Lexington Avenue Cable Road. The receipts of this road on the first day it was operated amounted to $2,400, and on the second day to $2,900. These figures, it is said, would have been much greater had it been possible to run more cars, but the management deemed that that would be inexpedient, as the machinery was all new, and allowance had to be made for the expansion of the cable. Cable machinery only permits of taking up the ordinary slack, and when new cables are run, they have to be cut and spliced from day to day, until the extra stretch is all taken out of them. To have overloaded the new cable with cars would have involved stopping the road for an hour at the busiest season, in order to cut out the stretch.

The Sale of the Atchison.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Judge J. B. Johnson, the Master in Chancery, has just returned from a trip to St. Paul, where all the parties interested met Judge Henry C. Caldwell for the purpose of taking the necessary formal orders to perfect arrangements for the foreclosure sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, which it was agreed should take place on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Santa Fé station in Topeka, Kan.

The Master's return of sale and the deed conveying the property will be made out and presented at the sale. The purchase price is to be paid immediately.

As regards the rumor as to who is to be the President of the new company, it can be authoritatively stated that no choice has yet been made. Among the men mentioned for the Presidency are D. B. Robinson, the present Vice President of the company and general agent for the receivers; E. T. Jeffrey, President of the Rio Grande; Aldace F. Walker, receiver of the Santa Fé; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western, and A. A. Robinson, President of the Mexican Central.

Northern Pacific Case Adjourned.

The question of accepting the resignations of Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and Henry C. Rouse as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad was again before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court in this city yesterday. This hearing has been twice adjourned in order to afford all parties interested an opportunity to be heard, and if possible make a satisfactory arrangement between themselves.

Herbert Turner, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, asked in court to adjourn the hearing for another week. He said the interested parties, he thought, were drifting toward an agreement whereby the question of the receivership would be settled in a satisfactory manner, and for the best interests of the company.

The case was adjourned until the 25th inst.

Inspection of the Lehigh Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—President Wilbur, accompanied by the Directors and the principal officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, started yesterday on a three days' inspection trip over the company's lines. The party comprised President E. P. Wilbur, Second Vice President Robert T. Sayre, Third Vice President John B. Garrett, Directors William L. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, William A. Ingham, Rollin W. Wilbur, Beauveau Borie, and Thomas McKean of Philadelphia; George H. Myers, James I. Blakslee of Mauch Chunk, and William H. Sayre of Bethlehem, Assistant to President Henry S. Drinker, Joseph Wharton, Chief Engineer C. E. Webster, Israel W. Morris, Assistant General Traffic Manager H. H. Kingston, W. H. Lathrop, and Real Estate Agent J. Frank Schaperkotter.

Good Time on the Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 18.—The Long Island Railroad Company attempted to make a record for 100 miles to-day. Shortly after 9 o'clock A. M. an engine and two parlor cars left this city to make the attempt to reach Amagansett, which is 104 miles from here, in ninety minutes. President Austin Corbin and other officials of the road were on the train. The party reached the end of the run in 2 hours and 12 minutes. The train was forced to stop several times, losing considerable time. After the officials had inspected the Corbin property on Montauk Point and the extension of the railroad to Fort Pond Bay, the train started to return. It left Amagansett at 3:38 o'clock and arrived in this city at 5:36. The regular running time to Amagansett is 3 hours and 26 minutes.

American Street Railway Association.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—At the closing session of the American Street Railway Association the following officers were elected: President—H. M. Littell, Buffalo; Vice Presidents—S. G. Cunningham, Montreal; William H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Morgan, Camden, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer—E. C. Pennington, Chicago; Executive Committee—Joel Hurt, Atlanta, Ga.; Prentiss Cummings, Boston; C. G. Goodrich, St. Paul; A. Markel, Hazelton, Penn.; W. F. Kelly, Columbus, Ohio. St. Louis was selected as the next meeting place.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has approved of the use of electricity as a active power on the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Street Railroad, and has approved of the increase of the capital stock of the Oswego Railroad Company from $125,000 to $200,000, and of the Auburn City Railroad Company from $50,000 to $250,000.

—At the annual election of the Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis Railroad, held in Belleville, Ill., the following Directors were elected: Charles S. Fairchild, Joseph Stillman, George P. Heilmann, William Burr, Thomas Barret, Mayer Lehman, W. T. Bull, and T. O. Hopkins.

—Edward G. McKenna's resignation as General Superintendent of the Great Northern is to take effect Nov. 1.

—John C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company, is in Atlanta, Ga.

—Receiver Aldace F. Walker of the Atchison system has returned to New-York from the West.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two young girls; one as chambermaid and to do sewing; other as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; have best city personal references; last employer's. 189 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; will assist with waiting, if necessary. M. B., 100 West 58d St., Byrnes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; is willing and obliging; has good city references. 19 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with other work up stairs; good personal references. T. F., 279 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl; or would care for grown children; good city reference. 234 West 35th St., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city references. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; willing and obliging; reference. Call 2 days, Mrs. Finn, 508 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Englishwoman as chambermaid in first-class private family; willing to assist with waiting or washing; best references. 246 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; first-class; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. 100 West 53d St., M. B. Byrne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or any other work. Mrs. M. Walsh, 126 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Friday, 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good city reference. 108 East 52d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting. Seen at present employer's, 56 West 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl to do chamberwork and sewing in private family; best city references. Call, 11 to 4, 315 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good city reference. K. D., Box 209 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By young French girl, speaking English, as plain cook, washer and ironer. Rose, 122 Park Av., first floor.

COOK.—Thorough cook; understands all kinds game and meats; makes excellent soups; good baker; city reference from last place. K., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; good baker; best reference from last employer. 227 East 29th St., two flights.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class references from last employer. McKenna, 932 8th Av., near 56th St.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; boarding house or private family; city reference. Mrs. Gosling, Room 6, 306 West 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands French and Vienna cooking; $30; no washing; in private Christian family; best city references. 614 8d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. C., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress; good baker and economical; small private family; city references. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; 14 years' experience. 356 West 45th St.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city reference. 327 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; best city references; will be disengaged in a few days. L. H., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a cook; willing to do some washing; three years' excellent city reference. 315 East 19th St., second bell.

COOK.—By excellent cook; all kinds of soups and desserts; will do coarse washing; best city reference. M. B., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by the day; get up dinners or luncheon parties; reference. H. S., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; three years' excellent reference from present place. Fleischer, 190 East 76th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook; do plain washing; American family. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; North of Ireland Protestant woman; best city reference. 154 West 64th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; good city references. 180 West 62d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker to work by the day; elegant cut and fit guaranteed; best references. Daivist, 184 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; by the day or to take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 188 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker; or seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home, or by the day; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 188 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Willing to do any kind of sewing; $1.25 per day; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a German nursery governess; French, English; daily resident; entire charge; needlewoman. K. S., 328 West 96th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an English lady, just landed, as visiting governess; thorough English, French, (acquired in Paris,) music, singing, drawing, needlework; highest references. L., 156 West 36th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust; no objection to country or traveling; references. M., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German girl; speaks English; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good city reference. D. M., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; understands hairdressing, &c.; best city references. 707 5th Av., from 10 to 5.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a permanent situation for a Protestant maid; excellent seamstress, or maid and seamstress to grown children. 73 West 36th St., Friday and Saturday mornings.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; willing to assist with light duties; does not object to country; city reference. S. H., 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as an excellent collar and shirt ironer; also flannels; first-class city reference given; no mixed work. 33 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 136 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; can be highly recommended. Call, for two days, at 100 West 42d St.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day; knows how to work in a pantry or kitchen; first-class reference. A. D., Box 170 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; unexceptionable references; last employer can be seen. Coleman, 112 East 108th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; very best personal city reference. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes three days' work in a private family; best city references. 316 East 00th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. N. F., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class reference. 256 West 41st St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an American woman as competent nurse for grown children; help with up-stairs work; sewing; short distance in country; good reference. F. H., 240 9th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; would make herself generally useful; or as housekeeper; fond of children; doctor's reference. Hines, 65 East 133d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best reference. 3 East 72d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 348

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Speculation Less Active.

FREE SELLING FOR WESTERN ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Weak—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The drift of the grain market was to higher prices early in the day, but the late market was easier, owing to free offerings for Northwestern account, and the close easy at a slight decline. Provisions were quiet and generally lower. Cotton was again active and lower on increased receipts and free realizing. Coffee was dull and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator ..... 68¼@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator ..... 24 @
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... 34½@
Flour, straights, Spring ..... $3.26 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter ..... 3.40 @ 3.50
Cotton, middling, uplands ..... 9¼@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess ..... 9.75 @10.00
Lard, Western steam ..... @ 6.00
Beef, family ..... 9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy ..... 22¼@ 23
Sugar, granulated ..... 4⅝@ 5
Coffee, Rio, No. 7 ..... 16 @ 16¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new ..... 9½@ 10½
Iron, No. 1, foundry ..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness ..... 20.00 @
Copper, lake ..... 11.50 @12.00
Lead ..... 3.37½@ 3.40

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and advanced ½c on local covering, but declined ⅝@⅞c on free selling for Northwestern account and rumors of heavy gold shipments, closing easy at ¼@⅜c decline, with trading chiefly local. Spot was easier and in light demand. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 2c over December, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 3c over December, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at ½c over December, free on board, afloat. Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, (New-York inspection,) at ⅞c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3c over December, (Duluth inspection,) at ⅞c over December....Clearances hence, 17,230 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 84,354 bushels; receipts, 24,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 107,032 bushels; in the interior, 1,148,939 bushels.

CORN—Contracts made an advance of ⅛@¼c on decreased receipts West, but trading was very moderate, and entirely on local account....Spot was firm and in fair demand....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 at 39⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 64,000 bushels do at 39⅝c and on private terms, special, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 147,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 395,730 bushels; in the interior, 331,527 bushels....Clearances hence, 94,518 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 151,349 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady and in light speculative demand, with the close unchanged to ⅛c down....Spot were dull and hardly changed....Sales, 31,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels at 25½c, No. 2 white, elevator, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 24c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24c asked; No. 3, 23¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 25c; track mixed, 24@25½c; track white, 25@29½c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 133,200 bushels; exports, 3,304 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October....	.....	@....	66¼
December..	3,730,000	67 @68	67⅛
March.....	.....	@....	70⅛
May.....	975,000	70⅝@71⅜	70⅝
Total.....	4,705,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October....	90,000	37½@37⅝	37⅝
November..	80,000	37 @37⅛	37⅛
December..	50 000	35⅝@35⅝	35⅝
May.....	260,000	35⅝@....	35⅝
Total.....	480,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October.....	.....	@....	23¾
November....	20,000	23⅝@23¾	23⅝
December....	25,000	23⅜@23 15-16	23⅜
May.....	.....	@....	25⅞

No. 2 White—
November..... ....@.... 25

Total..... 45,000

FLOUR—There was a firm feeling on Winter grades, with a good demand and supplies moderate, while the day's business was light. Sales, 10,800 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 2,500 bbls clear, and 500 bbls extra on private terms; 1,500 sacks Winter straights at $3.25; 150 bbls No. 1 at $3.10, and 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$3.90....Arrivals, 12,776 bbls and 31,484 sacks; exports, 9,515 bbls and 750 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,708 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@
Supers	2.50@$2.65
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	3.00@ 3.50
Straights	3.40@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.40
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	@
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.65@$1.75 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 43c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46½c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active at firm prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30 @$3.40, and, $3@$3.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no business here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked, delivered.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active at steady prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.05; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c.; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Fair demand and steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80 @85c; ,oll meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The mills continue to run either on half time or for a few days at a time, on account of continued light marketings of seed, and new oil is not offered at all freely for near delivery. While 28c is bid for prime yellow. At the same time prime old yellow is on offer steadily at 28c, and 300 bbls in lots taken at that price, while good off-grade yellow stands at 27@27½c. New crude, in bulk, is still held for the most part at 20c, with bidding scarce and rarely exceeding 18½c. PALM OIL was at very regular prices on moderate demands; Lagos at 5¼@5¾c; prime red at 4⅜@4⅞c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 52@52½c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—No oil market here or at Oil City to-day. Standard's price unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a slow and easier market all around, deliveries of 2½ to 5 points on lard, and variations on pork and bacon, which left them about as they closed on Thursday, on the large receipts of hogs and dull cash demands, except for meats, which were under a good distributing business.

LARD—The West was weak and dull, the decline 2½@5 points, with October at 5.60@5.62½c, closing at 5.62½ nominal; November at 5.60@5.65c, closing at 5.60c; January at 5.67½@5.72½c, closing at 5.67½c; May at 5.82½@5.87½c, closing at 5.85c. Here there was unimportant trading, with cash offered at 6c, and no bidding. City was lower; sales of 60 tcs at 5.65c. Options—October closed at 5.97c nominal. Refined was lower and quiet; Continent quoted at 6.40c and South American at 6.70c. Compound lard at 4¾@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Here there was only a small export business, with sales of 200 bbls mess. The West was 5c up, but by the close was as on Thursday, with October at $8.30 nominal; December at $8.40; January at $9.38@$9.42½, closing at $9.37½; May at $9.60@$9.67½, closing at $9.62½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—Was slow and unsettled in price, closing rather easy, with at the West October at 4.92½c bid; November at 4.67½c bid and 4.70c asked; January at 4.72½@4.77½c, closing at 4.72½@4.75c; May at 4.92½@4.95c, closing at 4.92½c.

CUT MEATS—There was a steady line of prices under moderate supplies. Sales include 300 pickled hams at 9c; city-pickled shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal; do, 8 to 12 lb, 7¾c; do 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was at firm prices, on moderate demands. Sales at 300 tcs and 600 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were freely offered at easy prices and had light demands. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—There was a steady market, with fair demands. Receipts at the West, 58,993 head; same time last year, 52,121 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; more active; $3.35@$3.95; left over, 11,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,741 head; easy; 5c lower; $3.25@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,050 head; lower; $3.20@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 3,800 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.50@$3.75. Pittsburg—Dull; $4@$4.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,922 head; $3.40@$3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weak; $3.50@$3.85. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.90 @$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $3.80@$4. Quotations here were 5@5c lower for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was no city in hogsheads offered yesterday under 4 5-16c, whatever talk of a 4¼c price, yet the soap buyers were wholly indifferent even at the inside figure, since they were holding good accumulations, while there was no further export demand. For country there was a slow demand, with sales of 50,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼@4¾c, chiefly at 4¼c. The London sale was at 3d decline, with about half sold out of 1,700 casks offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continued slack, with offers to sell at 6¼c, and 6c bid. For lard stearine there was a light inquiry, with sales of 150 tcs Western at 6¾c. For oleo oil a decided advance in Rotterdam, where sales were 400 tcs at 52 florins for Eastmans extra and Harrison, and 51 florins for Swift's extra.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and easier on reported increased receipts at Rio and Santos, with free offerings on local account, and the close dull at unchanged prices to 15 points decline. Havre was irregular at ½f decline, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ½ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16@16¼c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags No. 8, minus 10 points, at 15¼c; 500 bags Maracaibo and 771 bags La Guayra on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—May 500 bags at 14.20c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 250 bags at 15.40c, 750 bags at 15.35c. November, 500 bags at 15.15c, 500 bags at 15.10c; December, 750 bags, at 15c, 250 bags at 14.95c, 1,000 bags at 14.90c; January, 750 bags at 14.80c, 500 bags at 14.75c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.60c, 1,000 bags at 14.50c; May, 750 bags at 14.20c, 500 bags at 14.15c; total, 8,500 bags. Exchange—8 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for January; 85 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for October; total for day, 10,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.75	11.10@11.15
February	14.55@14.65	10.95@11.05
March	14.45@14.50	10.90@10.95
April	14.20@14.30	10.85@10.95
May	14.05@14.15	10.85@10.90
June	13.90@14.00	@
July	13.75@13.80	@
August	13.60@13.70	@
September	13.50@13.60	@
October	15.30@15.40	13.00@13.10
November	15.05@15.15	12.25@12.35
December	14.90@14.95	11.60@11.65

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	255,418
Arrivals S. S. Cuvier	30,239
Total	285,657
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,153
Total stock in New-York to-day	276,504
Total stock in Baltimore	36,211
Deliveries yesterday	367—35,844
Total stock in New-Orleans	89,727
Arrivals S. S. Delambre	13,436
Total	53,163
Deliveries yesterday	621—52,542
	88,386
Total stock in Uited States	364,890
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 17	111,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 17.	4,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 17.	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2.	7,000
Total	220,000
Same time 1894	584,890 456,295

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoince value No. 7 flat bean ..... 16 @16¼c

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.95 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies..28	@31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang..21	@22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r..27	@27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Maracaibo—		Do, washed..19	@21
Timor 23	@24	Porto Cabello.17	@18
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed..19	@20½
Maracaibo—		Do, washed..20	@21½
Trujillo 17	@18	Bucaramanga..18	@20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed..20	@21½
Tovar	17½@18	Bogota 20	@22
Merida 18	@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta ord'y.	17¾@18	Cordova, g'n.18	@18½
Do, fr'r to g'd.	18½@18¾	Do, white....18¾	@19¼
Do, p'r to c'e.	19 @19½	Oaxaca 19	@21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica....	16¼@20	Coban 19	@22
San Salvador.	17¾@18¾	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed..	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled with free realizing by local longs, following the decline at New Orleans and Liverpool, while the interior movement came heavier than expected. The market closed steady at a decline of 16@17 points with reports of an accumulation at all ports on account of the light export demand. Spot was easy at 1-16c decline with sales of 283 bales to spinners. Middling Gulf..... 9½

Middling uplands..... 9¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	1½c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c on
Middling fair	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.97@8.99	9.00	8.98	400
November	8.97@8.98	9.00	8.94	10,000
December	9.04@9.05	9.18	9.00	25,700
January	9.11@9.12	9.25	9.07	186,500
February	9.15@9.16	9.27	9.12	10,200
March	9.19@9.20	9.32	9.14	143,000
April	9.24@9.25	9.35	9.22	4,700
May	9.29@9.30	9.39	9.25	12,700
June	9.33@9.35	9.44	9.29	8,900
Total				397,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRI-DAY, OCT. 18.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Week Last Year.
Galveston ..	4678	7789	7473	6385	47860	92642
N. Orleans.	26890	10192	12297	10369	92813	118806
Mobile	699	4050	1878	1649	12649	12770
Savannah ..	9895	6941	7145	5776	40498	56723
Charleston .	1768	1853	1656	1775	16798	22091
Wilmington.	1407	2885	1548	3822	15256	14383
Norfolk	2191	2002	2899	2123	13249	21405
Baltimore ..	...	...	...	302	302	5128
New-York ..	300	494	700	...	3250	3033
Boston	403	420	110	401	2220	...
Philadelphia	167	524	177	387	1537	4006
West Point.	2978	95	1262	1604	8585	7521
New't News.	...	...	...	...	400	1287
Brunswick..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Royal.	...	...	...	...	8450	12742
Velasco, Tex	...	...	...	...	...	160
Total...	51445	37245	36445	34568	272497	...
This day last week	51906	44683	35221	40457	...	...
This day last year	64022	57630	47141	62922	...	372781

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week. Receipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Brenham	3,999	3,000	6,864
Dallas	2,164	852	2,708
Shreveport	7,868	4,478	10,444
Little Rock	6,742	3,804	8,166
Helena	6,526	3,632	*9,016
Vicksburg	4,959	2,052	8,196
Columbus, Miss.	2,050	2,373	1,361
Natchez	3,478	1,412	6,888
Memphis	30,074	15,479	50,897
Nashville	1,631	621	544
Selma	3,329	4,247	4,139
Montgomery	9,576	7,180	13,868
Eufaula	962	1,222	2,094
Columbus, Ga.	4,141	3,461	6,087
Macon	4,618	3,892	4,026
Albany	1,994	1,514	4,550
Atlanta	8,495	2,750	13,030
Rome	3,887	2,273	3,046
Augusta	14,706	7,965	†24,206
Columbia	2,421	2,421	*2,000
Newberry	1,300	...	...
Charlotte	15,471	1,547	...
Raleigh	1,596	1,245	2,100
St. Louis	5,274	23,992	13,124
Houston	61,097	51,698	47,457
Meridian	2,026	4,297	3,081
Cincinnati	5,881	4,076	6,994
Yazoo City	3,441	1,766	5,970
Total	205,747	132,857	260,898

This Week Last Year.

	Receipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Brenham	8,480	6,715	15,247
Dallas	4,107	4,183	3,724
Shreveport	9,934	7,080	10,958
Little Rock	5,301	3,150	*4,005
Helena	3,612	1,706	4,484
Vicksburg	3,203	1,388	5,669
Columbus, Miss.	1,608	1,442	1,241
Natchez	3,978	3,806	4,467
Memphis	29,508	17,595	43,141
Nashville	1,272	1,270	825
Selma	7,708	6,157	7,040
Montgomery	10,751	10,596	11,505
Eufaula	1,408	1,171	1,472
Columbus, Ga.	4,899	3,870	6,370
Macon	5,909	6,126	4,514
Albany	2,081	1,344	3,511
Rome	5,761	6,598	*2,123
Augusta	18,192	9,016	†13,472
Columbia	2,300	2,300	...
Newberry	†1,000	1,000	...
Charlotte	1,352	1,200	452
Raleigh	1,788	1,755	*853
St. Louis	6,160	38,006	15,534
Houston	104,452	102,446	45,151
Meridian	2,672	1,758	3,537
Cincinnati	8,139	6,592	8,396
Yazoo City	857	973	2,871
Total	261,574	260,071	227,865

*Corrected. †Actual. ‡Estimated.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18. 1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	80,000	95,000
Sales, American	70,000	86,000
Sales for export	4,000	4,000
Sales for speculation	5,000	2,000
Actual export	6,000	8,000
Forwarded	61,000	73,000
Total stock	1,033,000	708,000
Of which American	704,000	568,000
Total imports of week	32,000	46,000
Of which American	20,000	44,000
Amount afloat	128,000	185,000
Of which American	125,000	175,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Oct. 18, 1895	4 29-32d
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Oct. 19, 1894	3¾d
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Oct. 20, 1893	4 11-16d

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings light, owing to moderate supplies, with demand good at firm prices:

N.-Orleans, cent'if'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@33
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g.	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Demand fair, with values firm and moderate stocks.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3½	Java, in bond..	2 @2¼
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¼@3½
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol.,100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½		
Fair	3¾@4	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	6⅛@6⅜		

SUGAR—The raw market was dull, with prices steady and unchanged....Refined less active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3¼@ ..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	3 @ ..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocery agents of the trusts handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Domino	5⅝
Cutloaf	5⅝
Crushed	5⅝
Powdered	5
Coarse powdered	5
Granulated	4¾
Fine granulated	4¾
Coarse granulated	4⅞
Extra fine granulated	4⅞
Confectioners' granulated	5
Cubes	5
XXXX powdered	5¼
Mold A	5
Diamond A	4¾
Confectioners' A	4⅝
(1) Columbia A	4½
(2) Windsor A	4½
(3) Ridgewood A	4½
(4) Phoenix A	4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4 5-16
No. 6	4¼
No. 7	4 1-16
No. 8	4
No. 9	4 1-16
No. 10	4
No. 11	3 15-16
No. 12	3¾
No. 13	3 13-16
No. 14	3¾

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Nothing new regarding the general position of the market. Receipts of domestic white beans are not more than the jobbing trade can handle nicely, and values are held steady. The absence of export demand makes a weaker market for red kidney; best marks offering freely at $1.50. Yellow eye in buyers' favor. California lima are falling rapidly under increasing supplies of new. Green peas steady and in moderate demand. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, pea, $1.50; do, medium, $1.55; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.70@$1.75; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in fair supply, and the medium and lower qualities have been rather too plenty for the demand; prices for such are weak, but for fancy qualities the market is fairly firm. Fancy table pears in light supply and steady; common qualities dull and irregular. Quinces continue scarce and firm. Peaches dull; quality generally undesirable. Table grapes barely steady, unless of exceptionally fine quality; wine grapes in trays irregular; fine lots steady; inferior weak. Cranberries in moderate demand and steady. DRIED—Jobbing trade in evaporated apples is very moderate, and the call from exporters is not large, but arrivals of stock to be sold keep within very moderate limits, and values are about steady. Sun-dried apples of common to average good quality are dull and low, but there is some call for prime and choice grades of quarters, the supply of which is very light thus far. Chops in demand, but shippers do not seem willing to pay more than 1¾c; cores and skins quiet. Not much interest in Southern peaches. Raspberries held higher under the present scarcity of stock. Other small fruits without further change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun dried, Southern, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3¾c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c; raspberries, evaporated, 17½c; do, sun dried, 16c; cheries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 6½@6¾c; blackberries, 3@3½c; apricots, 9@12c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c; prunes, 4@7¾c. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, $2.50@$3; do, King, $2@$3; do, Snow, $3@$3.75; do, wine sap, $2.50@$3.50; do, Fall, pippin and 20 ounce, $1.75@$2.75; do, Hubbardston, $1.50@ $2; Baldwin and Greening, $1.25@$1.75; do, inferior, 75c@$1. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3 @$5; do, Seckel, $2.50@$4.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $3@$4; do, Sheldon, $2@$3; do, Beurre d'Anjou, $2@$2.50; do, Keiffer, $1.50@$2.25; do, Boston boxes: Bartlett and Seckel, $1.75@ $2.50; do, Beurre Bosc, $1.50@$2; do, other kinds, $1@1.50. Quinces, per bbl, $2.50@ $3.50. Peaches, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, per crate, 75c@ $1.25; do, per basket, 50c@$1; do, Jersey, per basket, 30@75c. Grapes, State Delaware, per small basket, 8@16c; do, Niagara, 8@ 14c; do, Concord, 8@10c; do, Catawba, 10@ 11c; do, Concord and Catawba, per large basket, 18@20c; do, up-river Concord, per gift crate, 50@75c; do, per large basket, 17@ 18c. Wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, $1@ 2c; Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, large sorts, per bbl, $7@$8.25; do, early black, $6.25@$7.25; do, later sorts, $6.25@$7; do, per crate, $2@$2.50.

GAME—Market fairly steady for choice lots of all kinds, but the receipts vary a good deal in quality and value. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western undrawn, 75@90c; do, drawn, 40@60c; grouse, $1@$1.12; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2.25; grass plover, $1.25@$1.75; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@80c; do, teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c; venison, per lb, 18@24c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The only fresh receipts to-day were small lots from near-by points by express. Prime heavy fowls were sought for and steady, but inferior grades and all sorts of chickens had dull sale. Turkeys steady. Ducks and geese unchanged. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@9c; chickens, 8@8½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@60c; geese, @ $1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—Arrivals of Western poultry are heavy, accumulations from former receipts are burdensome and trade is not nearly sufficient to afford a clearance. Prices for chickens and fowls are being cut sharply and values are unsettled and irregular. Turkeys weak. Spring ducks steady. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, 6@12c; fowls, 8@9½c; old cocks, 5@5½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8@9½c; do, scalded, 8@9c; spring ducklings, Eastern, 14@16c; do, Long Island, 14@16½c; do, Western, 8@11c; Eastern geese, 14@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—A free offering of potatoes, but a quiet trade and liberal supplies. Onions in moderate demand; fancy is quite firm and the low qualities easy.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl.	$2.00@$3.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl.	75@ 1.75
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cabbages, State, per 100	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	50@ 65
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 35
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks.	30@ 50
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks.	10@ 15
Lima beans, potato, per bag	2.50@ 3.50
Onions, small white pickles, per bbl.	2.50@ 4.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl.	65@ 85
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl.	1.50@ 2.00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl.	50@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Speculation Extremely Dull, with Prices only Slightly Changed.

DECLINE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Nearly Forty Per Cent. of the Day's Business Done in Three Stocks—A Small Shipment of Gold—Railway Earnings Satisfactory.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Less than 125,000 shares changed hands in to-day's market, and nearly 40 per cent. of the business was confined to three stocks—St. Paul, Sugar, and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The Granger group moved within narrow limits and closed practically unchanged. The general list was irregular, the changes at the close being about equally divided between small fractional advances and declines.

Laclede Gas was unusually prominent as the result of the liquidation of a considerable block of stock. It closed at 24⅞, a net loss of 3⅛ points. Tennessee Coal and Iron was raided by a prominent bear trader and in the absence of support it lost 1⅛ points. The business of the company is reported to be entirely satisfactory and it is said that the statement for September, which will be issued in a few days, will show a gratifying increase in earnings. The suit brought to enjoin the consolidation of the Chicago gas companies had little effect on the market. The trading in the stock amounted to only 6,300 shares, and it closed ½ lower. Sugar, Tobacco, Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and Leather, preferred were all fractionally higher.

The foreign exchange market developed weakness, and the posted rates were reduced ½c on the pound. There was a little supply of commercial bills and the first of the bills against the stock of the Anaconda mine sold in London made their appearance. There was an engagement of $400,000 in gold for shipment, it was said, to South America to-morrow, but the shippers threw an air of mystery around the transaction which led many to believe that the gold is going to Cuba. There is no steamer sailing for South America to-morrow. Railway earnings continue to make satisfactory showings. Increases for the second week in October were reported by the Southern Railway, $48,948, Canadian Pacific $20,000, Ontario & Western $9,000, Missouri Pacific $17,000, Mexican Central $56,461, and Lake Erie & Western $10,000. Rate matters East, West, and South are being adjusted, and the outlook for further gains is exceedingly good. There was a sharp decline in cotton, an incident regarded as favorable, as it may lead to the resumption of the export movement of the staple.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 3½ per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 and 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality, not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $104,705,255; balances, $6,062,666; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $572,754.

Money in London ¼@½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16@⅝ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@68. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 67½@67⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1,1895, to date	$68,624,712
Imports for the same period	23,561,112
Net exports	$45,063,600
Net exports to date, 1894	34,994,111
Net exports to date, 1893	13,181,122
Net exports to date, 1892	51,755,399

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market opened weak, but closed firmer. Nominal rates were reduced ½c, to $4.88 for sixty days and $4.80 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅝ for long and 5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, par. Savanah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Pacific Mail	¾

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas tr. certs	⅝
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	¼
Ind., Illinois & Iowa	¼
Laclede Gas	1⅛
Mobile & Ohio	¾
National Lead	¼
National Starch 1st pf	⅞
Ore. Short Line & Utah Northern	5⅜
Pitts., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis pf	1½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	⅞
Texas Pacific	1⅛

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were irregular. The Union Pacific issues were very strong, while the Texas Pacific and St. Louis Southwestern issues were weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Kansas Pacific 6s, 1895	1
Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Div	¼
Kansas Pacific con. t. r.	¼
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st, Dakota	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st	1¼
Union Pacific 1st, 1898	⅛
Union Pacific 1st, 1897	⅛
Union Pacific 1st, 1898	⅛

DECLINED.

Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	1
Consolidated Gas of Chicago 1st	1
F. & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5	1
International & Great Northern 1st	1
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	2¼
Texas Pacific 1st	3
Texas Pacific 2d	1⅞

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $30,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	97	....
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	112¼
4s, r., 1925	111⅜	112¼
4s, c., 1925	121½	122
5s, r., 1904	122½	122⅞
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115¼
Currency 6s, 1895	115⅞	116⅜
Currency 6s, 1896	....	....
Currency 6s, 1897	102	—
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	—
Currency 6s, 1899	108	—
Cherokee 4s, 1896	110	—
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	—
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	—
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	—
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100¾	—

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6½; $1,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6⅔; seller 30 flat; $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 80¼ and $6,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 90¼.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	152	153	152	153	150	155	46
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	78	74¼	160
*American Sp. Mfg.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14½	14¾	100
*American Sugar Refining	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½	48	100
American Sugar Refining pf	100⅛	100⅛	107	107½	107⅝	107½	16,925
American Tel. & Cable Co	98	98	98	98	100¼	100½	399
American Tobacco	93¾	93¾	92¾	93½	93¾	93⅝	3
American Tobacco pf	107	107	105½	105½	104	107	4,060
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	21½	21¾	75
*Bay State Gas	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24¾	24⅞	1,641
Canada Southern	55½	55½	55½	55½	54½	55	400
Central Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18½	1
Chicago Gas	68⅜	69	68¼	68¾	68¾	68½	13
Chicago Gas tr. certs	68¾	68⅝	68¼	68¾	68¼	68½	7,915
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	107	106½	106½	....	....	1,000
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148	148	148	148	148	147½	2,955
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86⅜	86⅝	86	86	86	86¼	104
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44¾	44¾	44⅜	44⅝	44	44⅜	6,200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	96½	96¾	96¼	96¼	96½	97	60
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	76⅞	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	92	97	15
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	127⅛	127⅞	126⅞	126⅞	76½	76⅝	16,413
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	76½	127½	39
Colorado Fuel & Iron	64	64⅝	63½	64½	77⅜	77⅜	1,200
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	86	86½	86	86	64	64½	970
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	100	100	100	100	36½	36¾	800
Commercial Cable	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	163	20
Consolidated Gas Company	147½	147¾	147¼	147¼	147	148	900
Delaware & Hudson	133½	133⅝	133½	133½	132½	133½	710
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	23⅝	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23½	24	30
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	11	11	11	11	11	11¼	3,310
Edison Electric Ill. of Brook.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	99	100
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	110	22
Evansville & Terre Haute	69	69	69	69	68	69	100
General Electric	28	28	28	28	28	62½	30
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	37½	37¾	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r. pf.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	780
Illinois Steel Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	26
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	79¾	80	79	80	80	79	40
Iowa Central	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅜	17½	700
Laclede Gas	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	18¼	200
Lake Erie & Western	27	27	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	10½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	25½	4,950
Lake Shore	78½	78¼	78	78	78	24	100
Long Island	151½	151½	151½	151½	150½	77½	55
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	84	84	84	84	84	84½	115
Louisville & Nashville	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	20	10
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	61⅜	61⅞	61¼	61¾	61¾	86	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	61⅜	1,250
Manhattan Consolidated	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27¾	400
Michigan Peninsular Car	110	110¼	109½	109½	109½	109½	153
Minn. & St. Louis	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	27¾	629
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	80⅝	80⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	88½	100
Missouri Pacific	60	60	60	60	59¾	86¾	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	87	87½	36¾	36¾	36¾	60	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16⅞	17	16¾	17	17	36⅞	810
Mobile & Ohio	36⅝	37	36½	36½	36½	17	25
*National Lead Company	22½	22½	22½	22½	22	37	500
*National Lead Company pf	34⅜	34½	34½	34½	34	24	100
National Starch 1st pf	91	91	91	91	91	34¾	150
New-Jersey Central	50	50	50	50	50	92	175
New-York Central	112	112	112	112	111	....	100
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st in. pd.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	100⅝	112	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	101	170
North American	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	11⅜	830
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5	5	12¾	200
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	5¼	500
Ontario & Western	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	102
Oregon Short Line & U. N	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜	300
Pacific Mail	29½	30¼	29½	29½	9½	10	900
Philadelphia & Reading	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	30¼	169
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	57¾	57¾	57	57	56	58	950
Pullman Palace Car Co	172	172	172	172	172	19	13
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	182	182	182	172	173	336
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	117½	117½	117½	117½	118	120	212
St. Louis Southwestern	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	....	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	7¼	340
St. Paul & Duluth	88	88	88	88	88	88	1,165
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	42½	121
Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	43¾	100
Southern Railway pf	12⅛	12¾	12½	12½	12½	24½	100
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¾	38	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	12¾	1,684
Texas Pacific	42	42	41	41¼	41	38	644
Toledo, Peoria & Western	10¾	10⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾	41¼	14,075
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	10	10	10	10	9⅝	9¾	2,940
Union Pacific	15	15	14¾	14¾	14¾	10	50
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6½	6¾	6½	6½	6¼	14¾	200
U. S. Cordage, tr. certs	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	6¾	7	2,508
U. S. Cordage pf., tr. certs	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	14⅞	100
United States Rubber	40½	41	40½	40¾	40¾	8¾	960
United States Rubber pf	95	95	95	95	94½	95	120
*United States Leather pf	70⅞	77⅜	76½	77⅜	76⅞	41	400
Wabash pf	22⅜	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22⅝	77⅜	3,160
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92½	91¾	92⅜	91⅞	22⅝	2,110
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	92	1,901
	15	15	14⅞	15	14⅞	9	10
Total sales						15	1,800
*Unlisted.							
							124,136

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67½	67½	67⅝	67⅝	67½	68	30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	....	....	2,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	106⅞	108¼	106⅞	107½	11,400
Am. Tobacco	93⅝	93½	93	93⅜	880
At., T. & S. F.	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	450
Ark. City Imp.	25½	25½	25½	25½	50
Balt. & Ohio	61	61	61	61	50
Chicago Gas	68	69	68	68¼	5,630
C., R. I. & P.	77⅜	78¼	77¼	77½	1,030
Chi., B. & Q.	96⅝	89⅝	86¼	86¼	3,380
C., M. & St. P.	76⅞	77⅝	76⅝	76⅝	5,780
Chi. & North.	106⅞	107	106⅜	106⅜	80
Dist. & C. F.	23⅜	24¼	23½	23¾	310
Gen. Electric	37¾	37⅞	37¾	37¾	30
Louis. & N.	61¾	61⅞	61¾	61⅞	20
Total sales					33,530

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F., 2d cfs.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	$7,000
At., T. & S. F., 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	15,000
Kan. Pac. con. cfs	85½	86½	85½	86½	7,000
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	15,000
Total sales					$78,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentum Juniata	.61	.65	.61	.65	1,200
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Gold & Globe	.17	.18	.17	.18	1,100
Isabella	.25	.26	.25	.26	900
Leadville	.13	.14	.13	.14	2,500
Mollie Gibson	.55	.57	.55	.57	1,400
Total sales					

Wheat.

December Option	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	61¼	61¼	60¼	60½	1,062,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	95
American Bank Note	30½	42½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	161	....
American Grocery 1st pf	55	65
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218	....
Barney & Smith Car	19	....
Barney & Smith pf. stock	77½	82
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	103
Beckton Construction pf	101	103
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	84½	88½
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	128	....
†Broadway & Seventh Av.	108	....
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	....
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	....
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	....
Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	176½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21½
Brooklyn Traction	13¾	14¼
Brooklyn Traction pf	61	65
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107½	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	84	86
Celluloid Company stock	63½	67½
†Central & South American Tel.	123	126
Cent. Cross-Town	180	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	168
Cent. R. R. of Ga. debentures	20	23
Central Trust Company	1015	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1¾	2¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	52½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	103	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	94	98
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	69	75
Detroit Gas bonds	....	....
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95¼	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	....	....
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	102½	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	106	108
Ensley Land Company	336	....
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	72	77
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	197½	200
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	130	....
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	168	....
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
†Fort Wayne Gas Co. stock	57¼	60
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	79½	....
Garfield National Bank	86	87
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	....
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	107	....
Grand Rapids Gas stock	54½	57½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	88¾	91
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	111½	....
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	98	103½
H. B. Claflin Co. stock	98	102½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	100½	103½
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	69	71
Henderson Bridge 6s	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	112½	....
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	¾	4¾
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	96½	28
Holland Trust stock	98	....
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Indianapolis Gas stock	146	150
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77¼	79¼
International Ocean Telegraph	106½	....
Iron Steamboat	6¾	8¼
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	....
Journeay & Burnham	46	51
Journeay & Burnham pf	88½	....
Kelthsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	96	98
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	87½	89½
Lawyers' Surety Co	97	104
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	37	....
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd.	19	20
Lorillard Company pf	113½	116
†Madison Square Garden stock	16	18
Madison Square Garden 2d	77	84
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	111	....
Manhattan Trust Co	120	139
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	106	....
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	....
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	....
Mercantile Trust Co	360	....
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106½	108½
Metropolitan Trust Co	295	310
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	19½	22½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	56	61
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	87	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	185	....
National Bank of Commerce	195	205
National Bank of the Republic	152	158
National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	96
National Wall Paper Co. pf	70	....
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	3	....
New-Orleans Pac. l. g. bonds	23	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	....	3
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	80	81
*N. Y. & E. R. R. 2d	3½	....
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	122½	125
New-York Air Brake Co	65	....
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	106	109
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348	358
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	755	....
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	36	41
Ninth Avenue Railroad	282	....
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108	....
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	85	88
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	70	....
Pennsylvania Coal	320	330
P., PacKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	....
Postal Telegraph & Cable	81	83½
Pratt & Whitney	13½	17½
Queens County Bank stock	79	83
Real Estate Trust Co	159½	....
Second Av. Railroad 1st 5s	100	....
Second Ave. Railroad stock	108½	....
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	155½	158
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	222	....
Southern Cent. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	90	....
Standard Gas	28	....
Standard Gas pf	69	71
‡Standard Gas 1st	107½	....
Standard Oil Trust	109	....
Staten Island Railway	194½	196
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	112¾	61
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	89	94
State Trust	188	195
†Steinway Railway 6s	108½	110
Steinway Railway stock	45	50
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	86	89
Terre Haute & Logansport	12	20
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	22	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87	96
Third Avenue Railroad	193	194½
Title Guarantee & Trust	104½	109
Tol., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	220	225
Tol. & Ohio Cent. R. R. ext. 5s	71	....
Tol., St. L. & C. pf	15	....
Tradesmen's National Bank	19½	....
Trenton Potteries	96	101
†Trenton Potteries pf	5	7
Trow Directory pf	48	53
*Union Ferry stock	66	67½
†Union Ferry 5s	66	67½
Union Elevated 2d	105¾	106¾
‡Union Railway 5s	40½	43½
‡Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	102½	105¾
Union Trust	105	110
Union Typewriter 1st pf	714	....
Union Typewriter 2d pf	79½	84
United Electric Traction Co	50	53
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	49	51
United States Trust	200	205
Wagner Car Company	106	....
Washington Trust Company	158	160
Western Gas Company	183	190
‡Western Gas. Co. bonds	69	70
Western National Bank	94	96
Winona & Southwestern 1st	111½	113½
Worcester Traction pf	15	18
Worcester Traction	87	89
Worthington Pump	16¼	17¾
Worthington Pump pf	....	24

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

	Bid.	Asked.
Iowa Central pf	35	37
Kanawha & Mich	7¼	9
Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	3¾
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	....
Lacede Gas pf	3	5
L., St. L. & T.	84	86
Mahoning Coal R	108	4
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	12	13
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	17	....
U. S. Express	46	50
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	30	32
*U. S. Leather	13⅜	14
Virginia Midland	150	....
Wabash	25	9
Wells-Fargo Express	97½	99
W. & L. E. pf	100	106
Wisconsin Central	47½	49
	6	7

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Manhattan	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	130
Mo. Pacific	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	390
North Amer.	5	5	5	5	10
Phila. & Read.	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	1,440
Southern pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	10
Tenn. C. & I.	42	42	41	41	1,150
Texas Pacific	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	50
U. S. Leather pf	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76⅞	260
Union Pacific	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅞	290
Wabash pf.	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22¾	40
West. Union	92	92⅜	91⅜	92¼	670
Total sales					3,530

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & Reading gen. cfs.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	$8,000
St. L. South-west. 2d	36½	36½	36¼	36½	10,000
South. Ry. 5s.	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	5,000
Wabash 1st.	108¾	109	108¾	109	7,000
Total sales					$78,000

Wheat.

December Option	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
	61¼	61¼	60¼	60½	10,160

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	215
American Exchange	117
Broadway	161
Central National	240
Chemical	2,000
Commerce	4,000
Continental	200
Corn Exchange	125
Gallatin National	285
Greenwich	300
Hanover	165
Importers & Traders'	312
Irving	520
Lincoln National	135
Manhattan	670
Mechanics'	195
Metropolitan	188
New-Amsterdam	....
New-York	165
Ninth National	232
Second National	120
Seventh National	167
Third National	135
Fifth National	105

Five shares of Commerce sold at 200.

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Oct. 12:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	109¾	106⅞	107½	....	1¼
Tobacco	92¼	*92⅝	93½	....	⅝
Atchison all pd.	22⅛	21⅛	21½	⅜	....
Chicago Gas	69¼	68¼	68¼	No ch'ge	
Northwestern

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,000,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $800,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so **WITHOUT EXPENSE** before **NOVEMBER 1ST** on presenting their receipts at the MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.

To the Holders of Our Receipts:

New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.

JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, October 18, 1895.

To the Security Holders of the

Union Pacific Main Line

proper, inclusive of the

Kansas Pacific Line:

The undersigned, having been requested by large interests in the above lines to effect a combination of First Mortgage and other Bondholders, so that a practicable reorganization of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Main Lines may be secured, have prepared a plan of reorganization, of which copies may be obtained from THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., New-York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
OLD COLONY TRUST CO., Boston.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES, 2D,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.
120 Broadway.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

To the Woman of To-day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
Chicago Gas Company:

Referring to the Committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.
Dated New-York, October 17, 1895.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
J. N. WALLACE, Committee.
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
Pew No. 148, north aisle, Church of the Incarnation.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. prefd.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. common.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
250 shs. Genet Air Brake Co.
182 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
5 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
$10,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co., 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bds., 1919.
$3,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extn. 1st mtge. 5 p. c. bds., (Trust Co. receipt.)
$1,500 Gold Hill Mining Co. 10 p. c. gold bds., July, 1895, coups. on. (Hypd.)
1 membership Robins Island Club.
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States.
$8,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. gold bds., 1911, May, 1895, coups. on. (Hypd.)
Policy No. 13,257, on life of D. W. Bailey, issued by the Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1895.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, Oct. 17, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 115.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable Nov. 15, to stockholders of record at close of business Nov. 1, 1895.
Transfer books will close Nov. 1 and reopen Nov. 16, 1895. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
W. A. C. EWEN, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Saturday, October 19, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due November 1 1895, and will reopen Nov. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. G. HARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 10, 1895.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1895.
OFFICE OF
EPPENS, SMITH & WIEMANN COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable November 1. Transfer books will be closed from October 21 until that date.
LEONARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 BROADWAY.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1895.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon. JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

Copartnership Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, WHOSE names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.
FIRST—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is A. OLIVOTTI & COMPANY.
SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of, and dealing in, furniture, bric-a-brac, and other articles.
THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are MARSHALL CUTLER, ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, and A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
The said Marshall Cutler is a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.
The said Alessandro Olivotti is also a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.
And the said A. Augustus Healy is a special partner, and his residence is Brooklyn, New-York.
FOURTH—The amount of capital which the said A. Augustus Healy has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.)
FIFTH—The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the tenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and the period at which it is to terminate is the tenth day of October, which will be in the year one thousand nine hundred.
Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
MARSHALL CUTLER, [L. S.]
ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, [L. S.]
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY. [L. S.]
In presence of WILLIAM HARRISON, as to Alessandro Olivotti, and A. Augustus Healy, and as to Marshall Cutler.

Unique Portrait of Victoria.

From The London Daily News.

A life-size portrait of Queen Victoria by Lemercier and Fürst will figure at the Lithographic Exhibition got up in Paris to honor the centenary of lithographic art. The portrait in question, our Paris correspondent telegraphs, is unique, and in all respects most interesting. It came to be done in this way: In 1850 a manufacturer asked the famous lithographer Lemercier whether he could prepare a stone of unheard-of dimensions, which he named, for an industrial drawing he wanted for the exhibition that was to be held in Hyde Park in 1851. Lemercier was not sure whether it was possible, but promised to try. He succeeded, and on the manufacturer's death, he found the stone on his hands. He thought that it must not be lost, and went to Fürst, a designer, whom he knew, to ask how it could be covered. Fürst at once said: "Make it a feature of the coming exhibition; if you trust to me, I feel sure I shall do on it a telling portrait of the Queen, something the world will wonder at. I know her face by heart. She will come out better in a life-size lithograph than in oils." Fürst did the portrait in eight days. Four proofs only were taken, and the stone, as well as one of the impressions, was sent to Hyde Park and was one of the sights of the exhibition. Unfortunately, the stone was accidentally broken in being sent back to France. One of the proofs was bought by the Queen for herself and another for the Prince of Wales, while Lemercier and Fürst kept the other two. Lemercier's family still have his impression, and Fürst's belongs to M. Simonnet, who has consented to exhibit it.

THE INDIANA A WONDER

Highly Successful Speed Test of the New Battleship.

SUBSTANTIAL CASH BONUS EARNED

All the Requirements of the Contract More than Complied With—Remarkable Performance for New Engines.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—In her official trial trip between Cape Ann and Boone Island, a distance of thirty-one knots, the battleship Indiana to-day made an average speed of 15.61 knots for four hours. This is 61-100 knots above the speed required by the Government, and as there was a premium offered of $25,000 for every quarter knot made over fifteen, the Cramps will receive $50,000 as a bonus in excess of the contract price. This may be increased to $75,000 when the tidal observations are worked out, as the allowance for tidal obstructions will probably give the ship 15.75 knots.

The very satisfactory speed developed by the Indiana is secondary to the wonderful way in which the machinery worked.

The can buoys that staked the course were further marked by a Government boat anchored at each one. The boats that marked the buoys were the following: The revenue cutter Dallas, the Boston Navy Yard tug Iwana, the Dolphin, the New-York Navy Yard tug Nina, the revenue cutter Woodbury, and the Fern. The Indiana approached the starting line at 10 o'clock. The red flag which indicates that a trial is on was run to her masthead, one short blast of her whistle was answered by the Dallas, and at 10:03:13½ Capt. Bradford cried: "Mark!" and the Indiana was off. The run to Boone Island was made against the tide, and consumed two hours, two minutes, and seven seconds, the ship passing the last stakeboat at 12:05. The average speed between the six buoys was as follows: 14.78 15.23, 15.54, 15.45, 15.19.

The speed made to Boone Island was disappointing, but it was expected, and the expectation was fulfilled, that the ship would do better on the way back. In making the turn nineteen minutes were consumed, and the Indiana passed the Fern at 12:24:03½.

The speed of the ship was notably greater. The engines were revolving faster and faster, and the immense hull was quivering and vibrating with their rapid pulsations. The first leg was reeled off at an average speed of 15.99, the second at 16.12, the third at 16.85, the fourth at 15.70, and the last stakeboat was left astern at a speed of 16.30 knots.

The trial was over at 2:30:21, just 1 hour 55 minutes and 35 seconds from Boone Island, and a total of 3 hours 58 minutes and 28 seconds. A gain of 5 minutes on the westward run was made, and the average speed was 15.99. This brought the average for the four hours up to 15.61, a comfortable excess over the contract speed of 15 knots.

A remarkable circumstance was the speed made between the last two stakeboats. It proved that the Indiana was able to do better, after her machinery had been driven at high pressure for a considerable time, than when the engines were first put under forced draught. This is marked in contrast to the performance of English battleships of the Royal Sovereign class. The English have never succeeded in getting much beiter than 16 knots out of their first-class battleships, and when they have attained this speed it has been at the expense of ruined machinery.

The Indiana's machinery is a triumph of American construction. The engineer officers of the trial board were surprised at the wonderful performance of the engines today. No one slight difficulty developed, and the engineers were unanimous in the opinion that the engines were the best they had ever handled. During the last 15 minutes of the run 11,800 horse power was developed. The average horse power developed, however, was 9,700, which is 700 more than required by the Government. The maximum revolutions of the screws were 131 and the average revolutions were between 128 and 130. The average steam pressure at the boilers was 165 and at the engines 161. The average water pressure in the fireroons was 1 inch, and the average temperature 105°.

A helm test was made after the run was over. The ship was turned in a circle of 400 yards, or 200 less than it took to turn the cruiser New-York, and she answered her helm with great promptness. The Indiana ran up the bay to Boston Light, and the naval board went ashore in a tug.

The vessel left here to-night for Philadelphia, and will probably arrive there Sunday afternoon. It is expected that the Indiana will go into commission about the 1st of next month.

DR. C. H. PARKHURST TO VOTERS

Excise Question Not the Real Issue This Year—Conflict Between Tammany and Anti-Tammany.

This letter has been sent to each Assembly District organization of the City Vigilance League:

Dear Sir: There remains now but a little more than two weeks before election. It is not the purpose of our league by any means to labor exclusively for election results; at the same time there are certain results that can be accomplished by the ballot which can be secured in no other way, and it is our duty as a league to put forth such efforts as we wisely and consistently can to have the results of the election such as will be promotive of the best interests of our municipality.

On account of the confusion of issues this year the course that we have to pursue is far more difficult than a year ago; nevertheless, there are certain duties incumbent upon us that are perfectly distinct, and to which it seems as though we should do wisely to confine ourselves quite closely.

The excise question is one which will have to be considered and fought to a finish in the course of time, but it is not the real question of this year, and all attempts that are made just now to put it forth as the vital issue are only so much contribution towards defeat in November.

The conflict is still a conflict between Tammany and anti-Tammany, and it is to that line that we ought to hold ourselves. There is, especially in the minds of the uneducated and unthinking, a great deal of confusion as to the real spirit and purpose of the efforts that have been made by Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues. We ought in the meetings which we hold between now and election to strive to set this matter distinctly before the minds of the people, to show them that it was not a part of Mr. Roosevelt's purpose to be despotic, but that he had sworn to execute the laws, and the only course open to him, therefore, was to exert his utmost endeavor to fulfill his official pledge.

It is unwise clearly to discuss the merits of the excise question; law is one thing and the enforcement of law is a distinct thing. Then, also, people should be reminded that on account of the failure of the Legislature last Winter to do its duty, the Police Commissioners are in an almost hopeless situation as regards the reorganization of the police force. That force is still thoroughly corrupt, and just as much as it was a year ago; and it will remain so till the Commissioners have power to remove members of the force at will, and without recourse.

Those are the main points that need to be put before our people. Of course it goes without saying that Tammany is the same corrupt and mercenary corporation that it was prior to its defeat; it is much weaker now than a year ago, owing to the fact that its treasury is depleted and contributions are not forthcoming. Unity of action on the part of the enemies of Tammany is all that is necessary to secure even a larger victory this year than was obtained a year ago.

Your very sincerely,
C. H. PARKHURST, President.
A. W. Abbott, Secretary.

Easy Sayings.

From The Chap Book.

Let self be but a pliant brush; life will paint the picture.

He is only my friend who can share the same horizon with me.

Society permits us to play with fire—if only we do not let her see our burned fingers.

It's a great pity to see so many people without any children to educate them.

The great Weigher may well have other measures than my pint.

It's a poor mule that won't work both ways.

When almost everybody is clever, the dull will come to his own.

COL. GEORGE C. JAMES COMMANDER

Union Veteran Legion Elects Officers and Adjourns to Meet in Washington Next Year.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The Union Veteran Legion finished the business of its tenth National encampment this morning and formally adjourned.

The result of the second ballot for National Commander taken just before adjournment yesterday was announced, and Col. George C. James of Cincinnati was declared elected.

The remaining officers were then elected, the complete list being as follows:

National Commander—George C. James, Cincinnati.

Senior Vice Commander—W. S. Norcross, Lewiston, Me.

Junior Vice Commander—Thomas J. McGinley, Philadelphia, Penn.

Quartermaster General—W. Potter Kremer, New-York.

Chaplain in Chief—The Rev. John A. Danks, Pittsburg.

Surgeon General—Dr. Clarence C. Smith, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—T. J. Shannon, Washington; E. S. Donnelly, Jersey City; J. N. Paver, Indianapolis, J. S. Dimmick, Worcester, Mass.; W. B. Taxbury, Wilmington, Del.

The newly elected officers were installed by Past Commander Hay of Pittsburg, and the retiring Commander, Corporal Tanner, made a brief speech, thanking the legion for its kindness to him during his term of office. Commander James also returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and then appointed Col. Spooner of Cincinnati his Adjutant.

Some further routine business was transacted, and the encampment adjourned to meet next year in Washington. A large number of the veterans went to Niagara Falls this afternoon.

Just after adjournment an accident occurred in front of Music Hall, Col. Chapman of Bradford being run down by a carriage and badly hurt about the head and legs. His injuries, while not dangerous, will confine him to his bed for some days. He was taken to his room at the Tifft House. Col. Chapman was a prominent candidate for the Commandership.

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB POSITION.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

All lovers of good government must thank you for the fairness with which you have presented both sides in the "fusion-Goo Goo" controversy. The justice of the Goo Goos' position is strengthened by Mr. Hawes's withdrawal from the "fusion" ticket and Mr. Page's letter in which he said: "I am not in sympathy with the efforts of the politicians to fix their hold upon the administration of the city by the specious plea that it is better to give them control than to let it remain where it now is, in the hands of practically the same class of men." The Post (editorial Oct. 11) says: "He [Platt] found out last Winter that no man of any perceptible character could be depended upon to obey his orders implicitly, and he is selecting men this year who seem to be safe in this respect, * * * men about whose qualifications very little is known, and, with few exceptions, that little is bad." This referred to Mr. Platt's choices for the Legislature, but applies with equal force to his men, Messrs. Hamilton, Hall, and Botty, on the county ticket, that he with difficulty forced twenty-seven members of the Fifty to swallow. The Good Government party could not indorse Mr. Fennell of the "fusion" ticket, because they found the people in his neighborhood were unwilling to trust him. If in 1895 Mr. Platt can elect the avowed spoilsmen he has forced those twenty-seven members of the Chamber of Commerce to indorse, in 1897 he will force reputable men to indorse a spoilsman (the very opposite of Mayor Strong) for the Mayor's office. Mr. Hamilton's defeat is the only means of saving the Mayor's office in that year.

A side issue of the unholy deal, that the twenty-seven indorsed, was an agreement that the State Democracy should run candidates for the Legislature in every district, thereby splitting the Democratic vote. The Republicans being sure of their men, put up the poor-spirited creatures described above by The Post, and the Tammany and State Democracy nominations for the most part vied with them in uselessness. Thanks to the "fusion" deal there is no hope of the next Legislature doing anything for good government.

The Fifty, twenty-seven of whom indorsed the "fusion" ticket, claim to be the successors of the Seventy. I saw in a recent issue of THE TIMES that Mr. Larocque, the Chairman of the Seventy, had been added to the Good Government Campaign Committee. Over a dozen other members of the Seventy have assured the Good Governments of their support, and five members of the Fifty are supporting them. The Goo Goos stand firm on the Seventy plank, which "demands that the government of this city shall be entirely taken out of politics." By their acts, the Fifty may be said to have added to this plank, "and to that end we ask your votes for Mr. Hamilton for County Clerk, having been assured that he will administer his office in a thoroughly non-partisan manner, and appoint none but Republicans to the 130 positions under him."

Mr. Lauterbach, who conducts the Fifty's campaign, dislikes Messrs. Strong, Waring, and Roosevelt, whom the Seventy put into power, because they refused to put none but Platt men into office, and has allowed no commendation of them in the Fifty's platform. The Good Governments praise each of the three by name. The Fifty practically demand open saloons on Sunday, whether the majority of New-York City's inhabitants want it or not, the Good Governments declare for local option. The Good Governments like the Seventy nominated a good ticket. The Seventy forced Platt to indorse their good ticket, Platt forced twenty-seven of the Fifty to indorse his bad one.

The men on the "fusion" ticket, that the Twenty-seven chose of their own free will, were Messrs. Beaman, Isaacs, and Allison. These three men are also on the Goo-Goo ticket, besides Mr. Hamilton Odell, whom the Fifty wanted, but Platt would not let them have, and Mr. Delafield, whom, by your issue of yesterday, it appeared that they wanted, and that Platt did not; so these unhappy gentlemen are supporting three of their friends in an effort to defeat five of them.

I have heard people say: "What arrogance for the Goo-Goos to put their youthful judgment up against that of those twenty-seven good men of the Chamber of Commerce, men who, by their clean lives and their wealth (in several cases acquired by the arduous labors of inheritance,) have gained our respect and confidence!" The People's Municipal League had as good names back of it, but the people would have none of that earlier deal. We have back of the Good Government ticket such men as Von Briesen, Roome, Fulton Cutting, E. D. Page, John Jay Chapman, W. J. Schieffelin, and many others. Our managers will soon be able to show twenty-seven as good men as the twenty-seven of the Chamber of Commerce, that indorsed Mr. Lauterbach's seven-tenths pure Republican ticket. The Good Government judicial candidates were chosen by the Bar Association. Did that association choose Messrs. Hall and Botty? Ask the real estate and insurance men which is the better man, Lockman or Hamilton. Respectfully yours,

ROLAND HOLT,
Of A's Campaign Committee.

Pardons Granted by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The President today, on account of the ill-health of the prisoner, granted a pardon to Charles A. Miller, convicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas of horse stealing and sentenced in December, 1893, to imprisonment for six years.

A pardon was granted to George M. Van Louven, convicted of violating the United States pension laws in Iowa and sentenced in December, 1894, to two years' imprisonment at Anamosa Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000. The ill-health of the convict, who had about eleven months to serve, was the cause of the pardon being granted.

In the case of Alexander Livore, convicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois of counterfeiting and sentenced in 1893 to three years' imprisonment, the President denied the application.

Two Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The President today appointed F. Glenn Mattoon of North Dakota agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, North Dakota, and P. H. Parnot of Indiana, Commissioner to examine and classify lands within the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Bozeman land district in Montana.

ADJOURNED TO TOLEDO

American Board of Commissioners Close Their Convention.

SUCCESSES IN JAPAN AND CHINA

Thanksgiving for the Arrangement in Turkey—Farewell Address by Dr. Meredith, Reply by Dr. Storrs.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions concluded its eighty-sixth annual convention in Brooklyn yesterday, and during the closing hours the Academy of Music was crowded.

The Rev. John Rowland, a missionary to Japan, spoke of the work that was being accomplished and said: "Give us men and women as workers, even if the financial support must be reduced."

The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, President of the association, appointed as a committee on the Treasurer's report Lee H. Bower of Massachusetts, L. C. Warner and Joseph E. Brown of New-York, G. C. Moses of Maine, and Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

The Rev. Dr. Townsend, who had returned from Eastern Turkey, said he was particularly happy, as he had read in the morning papers that in the arrangement with Turkey there is a freeing of the Christian from the terrible Mohammedan. He said that the political crisis seemed to break down the moral sense of most of the brethren, and the time was opportune for aiding the cause.

A man in the audience arose and asked that a special prayer of thanksgiving for the good news from Turkey be made, and the Rev. Dr. Farnsworth was called upon.

The Rev. Dr. Blodgett of China then took the platform and spoke of the trouble in obeying the civil power in China. He referred to the late riot in Foo-Choo, and spoke of the sufferings of the Rev. Dr. Stewart. He said:

The Governor who had been deposed and degraded had charge of a territory as large as New-York and Pennsylvania, and having 45,000,000 inhabitants. This action of the Emperor will affect all the Chinese Empire, and missionaries will be safe. The doctrine of local responsibility prevails. If a man is found dead in a doorway, the dweller in the building is held accountable. So a greater degree of security will prevail in China than has ever been known in the past. The liberty to preach is greater than ever before. It remains to work Christianity into the Government of China. Treaties did not suffice, but when the Emperor gives edicts and proclamations without number, praising Christianity, we see that the leaven is working.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, then delivered the farewell address. He said:

I think there are people in our churches who have not rid themselves of the idea that the missionary work is to be added on to ordinary work; it's optional; it's a good thing, and if it is handy they will go in and help. Oh, that one could get it understood that this view isn't true. The organizations of churches are to do God's work; this earth is His field. His Church is a grand missionary society. The work begins in every Christian home, and the world is His field.

Christ was the first missionary. His life was a wonderful life. He did not strive, nor cry, nor lift up His voice in the street. Christ wrote no book—only once did He write, and that was when He stooped and wrote in the sand. He said, "I am the Life," and breathed His life into His disciples. The rule was continued all the way down; there must be personal representation and attention. He left the command, "Go ye into all the world." His disciples in this quiet way in a small country received this message, and the Spirit was breathed into them. The quietness of God's work is wonderful; not much thunder and lightning, but in a brooding spirit the truth goes on and increases from nation to nation. It is all a system of giving. Love is never complete until it gives and takes; it is a commerce of affection. It's true of God, as it's true of men, and it's true of men because it is true of God.

The Son gave His all because He gave His life. He came to enlighten our conscience, in order that we might accept the Atonement. The universality of this theme awes me: "Go ye, therefore, into all nations, and I will teach you all things, and lo, I am with you always." The disciples did not go out in a hurry. They received the Spirit at Pentecost and tarried for a while.

How does the Church measure up to the truth that God gave His all? Christ gave His life, His all, and missionaries have given their all. There have been men and women at home who had the same spirit, but there are more who need the spirit of missionaries, the spirit of Christ, the spirit of God. If they had this, all questions of money raising would solve themselves. The power of the Spirit will not come to you or to me as air and water come, but by the condition of prayer. We need the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

The Church seems to regard too much the Pentecost as a historical fact. The second chapter of the Book of Acts is looked on as a record. It is considered, I almost feel constrained to say, as a buried mausoleum, a record of extinct life. We are satisfied with here a little and there a little outpouring of the Spirit.

I feel almost impelled to say that the Church has been playing with religion, understanding and speaking as a child while humanity and the voice of God declare that having become a man the Church should put away childish things, and, with the baptism of the Holy Ghost, move forward irresistibly to the conquest of the world.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs then replied to the farewell sermon, and said:

I hope there will be such a result of this meeting as there was after the meeting here twenty-five years ago. I trust it will enter into the hearts and lives of the members. I am profoundly impressed with the tenth uttered by Dr. Meredith, so happily, that the Church seems to have rather been playing with religion. There are so many distracting influences, especially in the cities. There is the influence of financial stringency, which recurs from time to time; the influence of society, with its beauty and enjoyable occasions; the influence of political discussion, coming again to the front of us at brief intervals, and now dwelling in the minds of persons here on good government for years to come in the cities; the influence of skepticism on those who do not understand the grounds of skepticism, and the influence of the so-called higher criticism of the Holy Bible, an influence which leaves inferences on minds that are far beyond the intention of those who raise the questions.

All these influences go to make church going and church work an ornament rather than life, as it was understood by the disciples. So I trust the influence of this meeting may bring to and leave on all our homes and churches blessings from on high. To ministers and churches entertaining our members, I say, God bless you, and on behalf of the board, I say, farewell.

The audience sang "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and the board adjourned to meet in Toledo, Ohio, the first Tuesday of October, 1896.

BURNED WHILE CLEANING GLOVES

Two Girls Injured by the Explosion of a Can of Benzine.

Maggie Driscoll, twenty-five years old, of 128 Cherry Street, this city, and Sarah Scanlon, thirty-seven years old, of 876 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, were seriously burned about the hands and face yesterday morning by the explosion of a can of benzine in the Munro Building, at 17 Vandewater Street.

The women were employed as press feeders by Waldridge & Co., on the sixth floor of the building. Before beginning their day's work yesterday morning they started to clean a couple of pairs of gloves with some benzine. They poured the benzine from a can. A lighted gas stove stood near by, and the benzine ignited and an explosion followed. In a moment the clothing of the girls was in flames. Several of the other employes rushed to their assistance and put the flames out.

Ambulance surgeons from the Hudson Street Hospital dressed the wounds of the girls and they went to their homes. The damage to the building from the flames was trifling.

May Deliver the Mail on Bicycles.

A. W. Machen, Superintendent of the free delivery department in the Post Office Department at Washington, is expected to arrive here in a few days and inquire into proposed improvements in the postal service in the annexed district.

Postmaster Dayton said yesterday that it was intended to establish a Sub-General Post Office at Westchester, from which the mail would be delivered in the adjacent villages.

It is expected that the mail carriers in that district will deliver the mail on bicycles.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Davids Island, New-York, for duty.

—Leave of absence—Post Chaplain William H. Scott, six months.

—Major Henry M. Cronkite, Surgeon, has been retired.

BENEFITED BY THE NEW TARIFF

Exports of Manufactures Have Largely Increased Under the Operations of the Wilson Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—"The statement sent out by the American Protective Tariff Association," said Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, today, "that the Wilson tariff is responsible for the depreciation of value and number of sheep in the country is erroneous and misleading. As compared with the value of other farm animals sheep amount to only 4 per cent. of the total. And the decline in value is not confined to sheep alone, for it includes all farm animals.

"The value of horses in this country in 1892 amounted to $1,000,000,000, while in 1895 the value fell to $576,000,000. Yet no one can say that it was the Wilson tariff that brought about the decline in value of horses.

"It is the same with oxen. The value of oxen in 1892 was $570,000,000, while in 1895 it is only $483,000,000, a difference of nearly $100,000,000.

"You will find, on examination, that this depreciation in the value of farm animals has been general, and it is absurd to say that the tariff has anything to do with it.

"One would think," continued Mr. Ford, "that the wool industry had been ruined by the tariff, judging from the statements made by the American Protective Tariff Association and the Ohio Wool Growers' Association. The truth is, the wool industry is more prosperous to-day than ever before, and our exports of manufactured woolen products have steadily increased. Under the McKinley tariff in 1892, our exports of woolens amounted to, in round numbers, $367,000, while in 1895 woolen exports increased to $670,000. Let me mention several articles of manufacture the exports of which have increased since the passage of the Wilson tariff. Take carpets. Under the McKinley bill, in 1892, our exports of carpets only amounted to $9,000, while in 1895 we exported carpets to the value of $161,000. Our exports of flannels and blankets has doubled, while all other woolens have shown a marked increase. Another fact about wool that may be interesting to know is this: Our wool clip in 1892 amounted to 287,000,000 pounds, while in 1895, with several million fewer sheep in the country, the clip reached 294,000,000 pounds, the largest clip on record.

"When it comes down to facts and figures," concluded Mr. Ford, "it will be found that the tariff does not at all effect our farm products, which are sold in the open markets of the world. Just think of it: Our exports of hog products for 1895 were $93,000,000, or 50 per cent. larger than the value of all the sheep in this country. It is a curious instance of erroneous judgment on industrial conditions," he added, "to find that our exports of silver, 'a ruined industry,' according to many, will about pay for all our imports of wool and woolen manufactures."

A Skeptic About Sportsmanlike.

From The London Truth.

In the long discussion that has taken place as to the merits of the unfortunate contretemps that took place over the international yacht race, I observe that not only the disputants, but the press commentators,

EX-JUDGE HALL SCORED

David McClure Calls His Report as Referee "Shamefully Unjust."

DAUGHTER SUES HER FATHER

Mrs. Nares Said $60,000 of Her Income Had Been Squandered—The Referee's Report Against Her.

A referee's report filed in the Surrogate's Court by ex-Judge Ernest Hall, candidate on the fusion ticket for the Supreme Court Bench, was bitterly assailed yesterday by David McClure before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mr. McClure protested against the acceptance of Referee Hall's report on the ground among others that it was "shamefully and outrageously unjust," and he alleged that it was made because James Neale Plumb, who was favored by it, had "political friends, and was something of a power in his party."

The case on which Mr. Hall reported as referee is one of the most remarkable ever heard in the local courts. It was an action for an accounting brought by Mrs. Marie Jeanette Nares of England against her father, James Neale Plumb, for an accounting. Mrs. Nares, who married Ramsey Nares, an Englishman, charged that her father had squandered $60,000 of her income while acting as guardian and trustee under the will of her mother, and she asked judgment against him for this amount.

The action was before Mr. Hall as referee for seven years, and over 500,000 words of testimony were taken in this country and in Europe. Mr. Hall's report covered eighty-six typewritten pages of legal cap. He decided that not alone had Mr. Plumb not squandered the $60,000 claimed, but that, on the contrary, he had discharged his trust most honorably, and that the daughter really owed her father $5,000, which he suggested the court should order paid. Mr. Hall also found that the costs of the reference, exceeding $10,000, should be borne by Mrs. Nares.

Henry Thompson of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, counsel for Mr. Plumb, yesterday asked Surrogate Fitzgerald to confirm this report, and it was in opposing this motion that Mr. McClure, who is counsel for Mrs. Nares, spoke so strongly regarding Mr. Hall and his findings.

"James Neale Plumb," said Mr. McClure, "was an insolvent and an idler, who lived like a spendthrift on the money of his three children, which came from their grandfather, Abraham Ives, and spent every dollar of their annual income of between $30,000 and $40,000 for his own gratification. The depletion of Marie's principal was caused by the purchase of expensive furniture for an apartment in the Osborne. Yet the referee passed the items because the ward, a girl of eighteen, was getting $1,000 yearly, and a year before Marie reached her majority Plumb took the family to the miserable seaport town of Southampton in England, rented a house for a year, and spent $5,000 of the ward's money on lavish and unnecessary improvements, not the ward but the landlord now derives the benefit.

"He built an iron gate, put in new gas fixtures, and covered the walls with expensive paper. Although this guardian had no occupation, he employed a bookkeeper at an expense of $1,000, saddled on the ward, to keep accounts of the semi-annual payment to him of the income by trustees of the Ives estate. During the time the ward was in England she was charged with $1,400 for theatre tickets purchased in this city. The account shows that Plumb visits to see the ballet in "Erminie" and fourteen attendances at performances of "Adonis."

"Surely," continued Mr. McClure, dwelling sarcastically on these theatre items, "that showed, as Judge Hall has reported, fatherly kindness, attention, and devotion! When the ward dragged his two motherless daughters, then fifteen and seventeen years old, to the theatre eighteen times to see the ballet. Again, we find further instances of this devotion, lauded so highly by Judge Hall, in an item for $68 for liquors and cigars, charged to this ward. What do you think of Judge Hall when he allowed that item?

"Then there are items of $400 for actresses' photographs, $968 for a junketing trip to London during the Queen's jubilee, and so on down the list. Judge Hall has certainly showed his extreme liberality when he passed all these accounts as chargeable against this young girl's income."

Thompson replied to these strictures by saying that all the items objected to by Mr. McClure had been thoroughly ventilated at the reference, and were fully explained and justified in Judge Hall's report.

The wife of James Neale Plumb inherited a trust estate of $500,000 from her father, Abraham Ives. This money under Ives's will, was to go to Mrs. Plumb's two children, Marie Jeanette and James Ives Plumb, on Mrs. Plumb's death.

A third child was born to Mrs. Plumb after Mr. Ives's death, and this child, Sarah Lenita, was provided for by her mother when the latter died out of some of the savings she had made from the income of the Ives estate. Sarah got $118,000 in this way, and Marie got an extra $87,000 from her mother, who died in Paris, in 1877.

When the son became of age he accepted the father's account without question, but Marie brought the action so long contested. The father charged that it was through the influence of her husband, Ramsey Nares, that the action was begun, because Mr. Plumb had objected to the attentions of Nares to his daughter. Sarah sided with her sister in the fight, and testified against her father.

A lot if correspondence that had passed between the father and daughters was put in evidence. The most loving terms and endearments were used by the latter. Of the letters Referee Hall said:

"If their testimony is to be believed, their seeming love and devotion were but a hollow sham and a mockery, and all the time that they were apparently lavishing their affections and endearments upon their father they had no love or respect for him, and believed he was not treating them as he should and was not kind to them. A young lady brought up as these were could by any possibility have carried on for years in personal intercourse and correspondence a deceit so base and ignoble, and I am forced to the conclusion that their evidence is colored in an attempt to justify themselves their wholly unwarranted course of conduct to their father."

This extract and others from Referee Hall's report were pointed out to the Surrogate, who reserved his decision on the motion to confirm.

MRS. SUCKERT SUES FOR DIVORCE

She Is the Wife of a Well-Known Chemist and Inventor.

Dr. Julius J. Suckert has been sued for an absolute divorce by his wife, Mrs. Suckert names her own sister, Mrs. Sophronie Wilkie, wife of Dr. Mortimer Wilkie of 473 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, as co-respondent. Mrs. Suckert has also begun an action against her sister to recover damages for slander. She alleges that Mrs. Wilkie circulated false stories about her, attacking her character.

All the parties to the suits are well known. Dr. Suckert is Vice President of the National Ice Machine Company of 253 Broadway, a chemist and inventor of extensive reputation, and said to be wealthy. His home is in Ridgewood, N. J., where Mrs. Suckert is at present living with her three children, whose ages range from seventeen to thirteen years.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, Mrs. Suckert's counsel, H. W. Leonard, yesterday asked Judge Beach for an order directing the doctor to pay his wife $150 a week alimony and $500 for counsel fees. Mr. Leonard said that Dr. Suckert derived a large income from the ice-machine company. He also submitted an affidavit made by Mrs. Suckert, in which she sets forth that her husband left her in September without means, and that to maintain herself and her children properly she requires an income of at least $5,000 a year.

She said that she was in debt to several trades people for supplying her with the necessaries of life. Her husband, she declared, was interested in many valuable patents, and was worth $200,000. He has been in the habit, she alleges, of spending his money in dissipations.

Dr. Suckert, by his counsel, Charles T. Hardy, denied all his wife's charges. He said that she owned the Ridgewood residence, which he paid for, and which is worth $12,000 to $15,000, and that she had about $12,000 worth of other property.

The doctor says that upon his wife's return from the country late in September, she notified him that they must separate sooner or later, and that he offered her $30 a week, and said he would send his two eldest sons to school. His income, the doctor swore, was only $5,000 a year, and he says that he has expended between $3,000 and $4,000 in paying his wife's debts.

Judge Beach took the papers and reserved decision.

MR. CHOATE STARTLES HIS OPPONENTS.

Their Witnesses Are Turned Against Them—Large Damages Saved.

Joseph H. Choate does not miss very many opportunities when they show up in his neighborhood. He demonstrated this yesterday, when he had a $25,000 damage suit dismissed on evidence put in very extensively and laboriously by the other side.

Mr. Choate appeared for the defense in the Court of Common Pleas, in an action brought against Charles E. Butler and the Prescott Hall estate by Thomas Long, as guardian ad litem of his daughter Annie. The girl fell through an opening in front of the premises, 299 Eighth Avenue, and sustained serious injuries. The plaintiff had made out a pretty good case, and in an effort to emphasize the negligence of the defendants a number of witnesses were called to prove that the opening had been left uncovered for a year or more. Mr. Choate waited quietly until all the evidence of this character was in. Then he arose and said:

"I move to dismiss on the testimony of these witnesses."

"On what ground?" asked the Court, while the attorneys on the other side looked surprised.

"If," declared Mr. Choate, "this hole had been uncovered, as is testified, for a year or more, then it showed the grossest negligence on the part of the parents in permitting their child to play about it, as it was inside the stoop line and on our premises, where she had no business."

Judge Beekman never studied this unexpected point a moment. Then he granted the motion to dismiss, to the intense indignation of the plaintiff and his attorneys.

Mr. Choate left the courtroom smiling contentedly.

CHIN WAH AND HIS WIFE.

Their Troubles Bring Them to the Divorce Court.

Chin Wah took unto himself Fannie Reilly as wife a year ago. Now he is sorry and wants to get rid of her. To this end he has resorted to the divorce courts. Chin Wah owns a laundry on Third Avenue, and is prosperous, his wife says. He on the other hand declares that he is a ruined Chinaman, and that his wife is responsible for this state of affairs.

He says she was in the habit of getting drunk on the contents of the laundry cash drawer, when she would smash him over the head with anything that came in hand.

Mrs. Chin Wah denies all these allegations, and through her counsel, W. F. Randall, yesterday asked Judge Glidersleeve in the Superior Court for counsel fees and alimony pending the issue of her husband's suit. Edward H. Kissam, Chin Wah's lawyer, opposed the application. Decision was reserved.

John B. Haskins's Will Contested.

It is alleged that the late John B. Haskins, at one time a Congressman, was improperly influenced by his wife and son in disposing of his property, and a contest has been begun over his will.

Mr. Haskins was well known as a member of Tammany Hall, and years ago was given the sobriquet of "Tuscarora." He left a large fortune, estimated at about $800,000. He died at Friends Lake on the 18th of last month.

Objections to the admission to probate of his will were filed yesterday by Elizabeth Murray and Emma F. Wyatt, daughters of Mr. Haskins, and by Joseph J. Murray, a son-in-law.

The contestants allege unsound mind and undue influence by his wife and John B. Haskins, Jr.

Mr. Haskins left to his two daughters, who are contesting the will, $5,000 each, and to his granddaughter Amelia J. Murray, who contests by her father as guardian ad litem, Joseph J. Murray, $10,000.

To his wife, Jane Haskins, he left his homestead and its furnishings, at Fordham, and an annuity of $1,500 a year in lieu of dower. To another ex. Tammanyite, Denis G. Littlefield and another, appellants.—Argued by Worthington Frothingham for appellants, Isaac Lawson for respondents. (Unfinished.)

The motion calendar for Monday is: Nos. 998, People ex. rel. Knickerbocker Press Company vs. Parker; 1001, People ex rel. Purdy vs. Fitch; 1000, People ex rel. Fitch vs. Lord; 1003, in re Brooklyn Elevated Railroad vs. in re Flynn; 1005, Isola vs. Weber; 1006, People ex rel. Smith vs. Wurster; 1022, Sanford vs. Mutual Benefit Association; 1013, Nathan vs. Hendricks-Baer; 998, People ex rel. Lehigh Valley Railroad vs. City of Buffalo; 978, National Bank of Auburn vs. Dillingham; 980, People ex rel. Tipson vs. Webster; 990, O'Connor vs. Felix; 996, Phillips vs. Wilcox-Wandell; 1018, People ex rel. Redfield vs. Murray; 999, Kieley vs. Combustion Company; 1004, People ex rel. Fonda vs. Morton; 1007, Howe's Cave Lime Company vs. Howe's Cave Association; 1021, Julian vs. Woolsey; 1026, People ex rel. Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Adams; 1020, Clifford vs. Kampfe; 1011, People ex rel. Criscolla vs. Adams; 1012, Faneuil Hall Bank vs. Bussing; 1015, Ellerson vs. Westcott; 1016, Merritt vs. Fowler; 1023, in re Audubon Avenue; 1027, People ex rel. Schaeffler vs. Barker.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—Nellie G. Gatchell, Maria E. Ackermann.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Walsh vs. McGahy—Edward L. Patterson. Siegel vs. Kennedy—Royal S. Crane. Wadsworth vs. Crawford—Sidney J. Cowen. Bender vs. Leonbauser—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Gerwitz vs. Wallach—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Geisse vs. Geisse—S. L. H. Ward. Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company—Peter B. Olney.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Vogel—William H. Kelly. Matter of Chapin—Thomas F. Donnelly.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Kendall vs. Ganby—O. H. Sanderson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Ellen Lyons vs. Charles E. Owens, President, &c.—Daniel J. Earle.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Benjamin F. Britten vs. William Schaus—William J. Boyhan.

A FEDERAL MARSHAL'S HOUSE ROBBED

He Offers a Reward and Promises to Ask No Questions.

The house of United States Marshal John H. McCarty, at 8 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, was entered by burglars about noon on Thursday, and jewelry worth about $500 was carried off.

The thieves entered the house through the scuttle in the roof while Mrs. McCarty and her niece were at luncheon.

The Marshal said yesterday: "If the thieves will return it I will give a reward and ask no questions."

Mary Igoe Does Not Want to Die.

Mary Igoe had a disagreement Thursday evening with her parents at her home, 223 West Sixtieth Street, and, according to the police, then swallowed the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid. Her brother summoned a police officer, and she was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday the girl said: "I didn't try to commit suicide. I was taking the bottle from the shelf, and the stopper fell out and it spilled over me. I don't want to die."

She was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Building Inspectors to Wear Badges.

Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, has ordered all Inspectors of his department to wear on and after Oct. 23 a cap bearing the seal of the Department of Buildings of the City of New-York and a badge bearing the words, "Inspector of Buildings."

The object of the order is to prevent deception on the part of unauthorized persons claiming to represent the department.

Ship Norwood Safe in Port.

The Nova Scotian ship Norwood, which grounded Thursday morning twelve miles south of Barnegat, was towed into port yesterday, having been floated uninjured. Capt. Douglass reports an exciting time off the Cape of Good Hope, where the ship was detained twenty days by heavy westerly gales. The vessel's crossjack yard was carried away, her foreyard sprung, and much damage was sustained aloft.

NEW-YORK'S MILITIAMEN

Col. Henry of the United States Cavalry Has Made His Report.

SEVENTH REGIMENT AS A STANDARD

What He Says of the Other Commands in Respect to Drill, Appearance, General Military Work, Equipment, and Efficiency.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day made public the report of Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry of the Fifth Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army, who was detailed by the War Department to inspect the work of the National Guard at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill during the past Summer.

In his report Gen. Henry says:

The proficiency in drills was generally good, varying in organizations. That of the batteries with limited use of horses was remarkable, and they should be aided by generous appropriations. The following requirements were reported on, viz., discipline, military appearance, setting-up drill, attention to duty, instruction of non-commissioned officers, police of camp, guard mount, guard duty, reviews and parades, extended order drill, close order drill, condition of arms,, clothing, and equipments, and personnel. Valuations of excellent, very good, good, fair, and poor were given as determined by me in a week's observation. It was difficult in that short time to properly decide, and, as well, to discriminate the best companies in the same command.

The regiment attaining the highest degree of excellence in the above, was taken as a standard thereon. Setting up drill had been generally neglected, and this neglect was shown in the appearance of the men. Four or five of the old exercises are all that are necessary, and objections are raised to the seventeen which are now in use. Regimental drills, except by the Twenty-second Regiment, were not had, for lack of time or interest, and under battalion formations the military impress comes from the Major, and not the Colonel, who, in a regimental drill, is more of a brigade commander.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New-York, was the standard assumed by me, as nearest perfection, and in some ways cleanliness of equipment, &c., a possible attainment by all.

The following notes concerning the New-York City and Brooklyn militia which attended the Camp of Instruction during the Summer are a part of Col. Henry's report:

Seventh Regiment in Camp of Instruction, June 23 to June 29, 1895. Average percentage of attendance, 81.74. They had three hours' drill a day in extended and closed order; guard mount twice a day, so as to give instruction to as many as possible; one general review for the Governor, daily evening dress parades, with passages in review; the usual theoretical instruction, a portion practical advance guards; passage of defiles, posting of a picket, and a practice maneuvre of four companies in the attack and defense of a position. In the latter they showed intelligence and control of men. Maps made submitted herewith. Bicycles were used in carrying messages in extended order. A detachment of Company H sent quickly and correctly messages by flag and heliograph. Same company reported as drilled in bayonet exercise.

This command is composed of educated men, who desire to learn, receive any needed instruction; are loyal to all duty, are prompt and exact in formations or military requirements, have an esprit or pride which animated the whole regiment, which forms a unique body of citizen soldiery, a model for others to imitate, and of which the State of New-York may be justly proud.

I grade them as follows: Discipline, excellent; military appearance, excellent; setting-up drill, very good; attention duty, excellent; instruction of non-commissioned officers, good; police of camp, very good; guard mount, (cleanliness of arms and equipment,) excellent; guard duty, very good; review, excellent; parades, (including formations and passages in review,) excellent; extended order drill, good; closed order drill, very good; condition of arms, clothing, and equipments, excellent; personnel, very good.

Forty-seventh Regiment, in camp June 29 to July 5. Average percentage of attendance, 77.25. They had three hours drill a day in extended and closed order, guard mounts, and dress parades, with passages in review and the usual theoretical instruction. At one parade, held in a pouring rain, I heard no murmur or complaint, an index of good soldierly qualities. They were slow in formations, many talking in ranks, showed need of setting-up drill, and more exactness in rendering prescribed salutes or coming to attention. They were taught the formation of advance guards and posting a picket. The attack and defense manoeuvre, owing to inclement weather, was omitted.

I grade them as follows: Discipline, good; military appearance, good; setting-up drill, poor; attention to duty, fair; instruction of non-commissioned officers, fair; police of camp, very good; guard mount, fair, (rifles, clothing, and equipments not always being clean or up to the standard;) guard duty, good; parades, with passage in review, fair; condition of arms, clothing, and equipments, fair to good; personnel, good.

Seventy-first Regiment, in camp July 6 to 13, with an average percentage attendance of 84.31. They had three hours' drill a day, in open and extended order, guard mount, dress parade, and the usual theoretical inspection and practical advance and rear guard, passage of a defile, and a practical manoeuvre of an attack of a position. In this they showed intelligence and a fair responsibility to the required surroundings. A map made by a reconnaissance of ground reflects credit, and is submitted herewith. In formations they were slow, and this was particularly noticed at dress parades. Failures to salute were not uncommon, and the need of setting-up drill was apparent. Dr. Marsh, the surgeon, at his own expense, made a number of serviceable litters for use in the regiment. The athletic association had games one day, a report of the same being submitted. The men showed intelligence and a desire to learn, and, with corrections referred to, the regiment should be one of the best.

I grade them as follows: Discipline, good; military appearance, good; setting-up drill, good; attention to duty, good; instruction of non-commissioned officers fair, guard mount fair, (rifles and equipments not always clean or up to the standard, and much to learn in other ways;) guard duty good, reviews very good, extended order drill fair, close-order drill poor, condition of arms, clothing, and equipments fair, personnel to be improved.

First Battery in camp Aug. 8 to 10. Average per cent. of attendance, 94. Equipped with four 3.2-inch rifles. The battery had daily drills of about two hours and formations for review. They presented a good appearance, with daily improvement. Collars issued by United States too small; those used hired with horses. Steel collars should be provided. Handles of limber chests too low, and danger of men being injured by wheels. Braces of limber chests too weak. Implements for battery wagon and forage not supplied. Poles are reported as too short and low and brakes to be supplied for caissons. No picket ropes or pins. An ambulance should be with one or more of the batteries.

I grade them as follows: Discipline, good; military appearance, good; attention to duty, good; setting-up drill, fair, (men not sitting erect;) instruction of non-commissioned officers, good; police of camp, good; guard duty, good; condition of harness and horses, good; clothing and equipments, good; personnel, good.

Second Battery in camp of instruction Aug. 3 to 10. Average per cent. of attendance, 89. Equipped with four 3.2-inch new rifles. The battery had daily drills of about two hours and formation of review. They presented a good appearance, with daily improvements. The guns have old-fashioned brakes, no safety vents, chest handles too low, no tampions or vent covers or steel collars, those issued by the United States being too small. Those used, hired with horses. Pole props of wood had to be replaced with iron ones. The battery has two wagons, bought out of the battery fund. Forage and battery wagons complete.

I grade them as follows: Discipline, good; military appearance, good; attention to duty, good; setting-up drill, fair, (men not sitting erect;) instruction of non-commissioned officers, good; police of camp, good; guard duty, good; review, very good; drill, very good; condition of harness and horses, good; clothing and equipments, very good; personnel, very good.

He also states that the men generally showed intelligence, interest in their work, and a ready American adaptability to all requirements of the situation.

FOUND GUILTY BY A COURT-MARTIAL

First Lieut. W. H. Cowles to be Confined to His Post and Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—First Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, Sixteenth Infantry, has been found "guilty of neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," by a court-martial convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, and has been sentenced to "be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for a period of three months, and to be reprimanded in general orders."

The principal specification was that he failed to ascertain the amount of coal delivered at Fort Douglas, it being his duty as Assistant Quartermaster to do so.

Gen. Wheaton, in approving the sentence of the court, says:

"Although disposed to yield to the court's unanimous recommendation to clemency, the reviewing authority recognizes the propriety of the sentence in this case, and that Lieut. Cowles's methods in the discharge of the responsible office confided to him merit severe rebuke. No standards which are accepted or are supposed to prevail elsewhere should ever be appealed to in extenuation of a perfunctory performance of duty.

"The signing of an official certificate must mean more than a formal compliance with regulations. That grossly corrupt practices whereby the Government was systematically defrauded month after month could go undetected for an entire year must seriously reflect upon this officer, whose duty it was to supervise the business and to frequently certify to the correctness of its transactions. It is hoped that the lenient judgment of his brother officers in this instance will prove a sufficient warning to Lieut. Cowles."

MONKEY CAUSED A TROLLEY BLOCK

Then He Jumped into the Crowd and Clawed It Unmercifully.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—A monkey that has been exhibited in a small traveling show escaped from its keeper this morning and, after inspecting a number of stores on Newark Avenue and frightening the clerks, climbed to an electric arc light and grimaced at the crowd that gathered to watch its antics.

A showman tried to drive the monkey down with a broom, but could not. Then he got a rope and made a lasso, but every time it was thrown the monkey dodged and avoided the noose.

Then the showman took a wire and bent the end into a hook, but the moment he got it about the monkey's neck the animal wriggled out of it and took refuge on an awning.

By this time the crowd that had gathered became so dense that the trolley cars were stopped, and then the police took a hand in the game. Just as they appeared a boy threw a stone and hit the monkey. With an angry cry the little fellow leaped from the awning into the middle of the crowd and began clawing right and left until a policeman tapped him on one arm with a club. He dashed into a store, where he was cornered and captured.

Diphtheria in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 18.—Seven new cases of diphtheria were reported to-day, four on the Heights, and three in the lower section of the city. The disease is of a mild type.

One physician who has five children in one family under treatment says they are playing about the house, and are in no danger.

The Health Board decided that Public School No. 25 is in perfect sanitary condition.

Cunarder Campania Arrives.

The Cunarder Campania crossed the bar yesterday at 3:56 P. M., about three hours behind the record time. Her time of passage was 5 days, 12 hours, and 25 minutes. The voyage was uneventful.

Among the vessel's cabin passengers were Col. George Bowker, James Broadbent, Lieut. Cervera Neville Chamberlain, Col. J. T. N. Collins, W. Howard Crosby, Arthur W. Dewey, Lewis Cass Ledair, Philip Tremaine, and Col. Robert Howard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge Beach of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel J. Early receiver in supplementary proceedings for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, in a suit brought by Ellen Lyons, who recovered a judgment against the Brotherhood for $248 on Aug. 20. Charles E. Owens of Westchester, N. Y., is President of the company and P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia is Treasurer. Mr. Owens was examined and said that the association is solvent, and has ample funds for the payment of the judgment, but that the funds are in the hands of and control of Treasurer McGuire at Philadelphia and the General Executive Board.

—The Atlantic Trust Company yesterday entered judgment for $173,878 against Wm. V. McCracken, George A. Evans, and Neil Macdonald, who composed the firm of Wm. V. McCracken & Co., railroad contractors, of 40 Wall Street, the balance due on six notes of the firm made from 1888 to 1892, also a judgment against Mr. Macdonald individually for $18,874 for balance due on his note made on Oct. 15, 1888. Mr. McCracken was President of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railroad Company, and made an assignment in December, 1893, as liquidating partner of the firm of Wm. V. McCracken & Co.

—Elbert A. Briggs made an assignment yesterday as a clerk at 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Edmund Luis Mooney. Mr. Briggs has been in the hardware and house-furnishing goods business in Harlem for seven years, and incorporated the E. A. Briggs Company on Sept. 1 with a capital stock of $15,000, becoming the treasurer and general manager.

—Louis Kutnauer & Co., a wholesale leaf tobacco firm of Detroit, Mich., and Kutnauer, Rosenfeld & Co., wholesale clothing dealers in the same city, yesterday filed chattel mortgages covering the stocks in both establishments. The mortgages aggregating $188,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock and machinery of M. Kurtz & Co., manufacturers of canes at 215 Grand Street, and of George E. Tilford, proprietor of the Empire Iron Works at 518 West Twenty-second Street.

—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday received an execution for $50,141 against the Don Enrique Mining Company of 84 Broadway in favor of E. L. Patterson on a judgment obtained on Dec. 8, 1894, on thirty notes.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $18,720 against Nathan E. Reed in favor of Julius A. Sturzberg on a joint note made by Mr. Reed and Hermann R. Baltzer, since deceased, dated March 1, 1893.

—Judgment for $4,372 was entered yesterday against Michael A. Mullaney, liquor dealer, of 340 West Fifty-ninth Street, in favor of Conrad Stein, brewer, for balance due on several notes and for beer.

—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky said yesterday that the execution of $411 against the Comanche Club of 207 Bowery for rent had been paid in full, together with $20 for Sheriff's poundage fees.

—William J. Boylan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Schaus, grocer and milk dealer, of 340 Eighth Street, on the application of B. F. Britten & Co.

—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against George M. Cole of Buffalo, N. Y., for $5,579 in favor of Alvin Maltby for balance due on nine of Mr. Cole's acceptances.

—The schedules of Peter John Schmaltz, manufacturer of canes at 12 Bible House, show liabilities of $8,102, nominal assets of $5,182, and actual assets of $3,594.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:16 | Sun sets...5:14 | Moon sets...5:46

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:07	8:45	1:56	2:30
Governors Island	8:31	9:04	2:24	3:00
Hell Gate	10:24	10:57	3:52	4:28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Belgravia	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
La Champagne	Havre	Oct. 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	Oct. 9
Nacoochee	Savannah	Oct. 16
New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Oct. 3
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Oct. 12
Santiago	Havana	Oct. 15

SUNDAY, OCT. 20.

Algiers	Algiers	Oct. 14
El Norte	New-Orleans	Oct. 15
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct. 10

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

Advance	Colon	Oct. 14
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 16
Ludgate Hill	London	Oct. 7
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 9
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 17
State of California	Glasgow	Oct. 11
Tauric	Liverpool	Oct. 11

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Adirondack	Port Limon	Oct. 17
Mohawk	London	Oct. 10
Nueces	Galveston	Oct. 16
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Oct. 14
Westernland	Antwerp	Oct. 12

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Alvena	Navassa	Oct. 18
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Oct. 17
Lampasas	Galveston	Oct. 16
Orizaba	Havana	Oct. 19
Panama	Bordeaux	Oct. 9
Teutonic	Liverpool	Oct. 16

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Aller	Bremen	Oct. 15
Euclid	St. Lucia	Oct. 16
Munchen	Bremen	Oct. 12
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	Oct. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Ardandhu	Oct. 19	Nuevitas	80 Wall St.
Strabo	Oct. 19	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons.
Yumuri	Oct. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Feltciana	Oct. 19	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Ems	Oct. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alene	Oct. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Hudson	Oct. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ethiopia	Oct. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 19	London	4 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Oct. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	Oct. 19	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 19	Hull	21-22 State St
Etruria	Oct. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Oct. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Oct. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Salamanca	Oct. 20	Livingston	24 State St.
Allianca	Oct. 20	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Oct. 21	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Exeter City	Oct. 22	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Spain	Oct. 22	London	25 Whit'al St.
Muriel	Oct. 22	Wind'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Benmohr	Oct. 22	Leith	29 Broadway.
Port'g'l Prince	Oct. 22	Mont'vid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Havel	Oct. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Oct. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Oct. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Oct. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
Maracaibo	Oct. 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Southwark	Oct. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lisbonense	Oct. 23	Lisbon	12 Broadway.
Hesperides	Oct. 23	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Germanic	Oct. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Chilcahuapha	Oct. 24	Guayaquil	2-4 Stone St.
Grecian Prince	Oct. 25	Mont'vid'o	2-4 Stone St.
Isleworth	Oct. 25	Chile	47 Cedar St.
Algonquin	Oct. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Oct. 25	Colombia	Pier 3 N. R.
Prins Willem I.	Oct. 26	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Persia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Albano	Oct. 26	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Buffalo	Oct. 26	Hull	21-22 State St.
Hekla	Oct. 26	Christiania	28 State St.
Ardandrose	Oct. 26	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Knickerb'ker	Oct. 26	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
State of Cal.	Oct. 28	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Champagne	Oct. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	Oct. 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Leibnitz	Oct. 26	Perna'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Grenada	Oct. 26	Gulf of Akaba	29 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Peninsular	Oct. 28	Azores	29 Broadway.
Tauric	Oct. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Oct. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	Oct. 29	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Caribbee	Oct. 30	Wind'd Isl's	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Oct. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerland	Oct. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Oct. 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Saale	Nov. 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 2	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Tijomo	Nov. 2	Vera Cruz	100 Wall St.
Mobile	Nov. 2	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Nov. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Georgia	Nov. 2	Glasgow	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Nov. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Nov. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Nomadic	Nov. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Nov. 5	Stedman & Lucia	60 Whit'al St.
Dona Maria	Nov. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Picqua	Nov. 5	Barcelona	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Nov. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britain	Nov. 6	Bristol	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Nov. 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway

A GENERAL REFORM UNION

Prohibition, Free Silver, and Woman Suffrage the Aims.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD'S PROJECT

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in Session at Baltimore—Hundreds of Delegates Present.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 18.—Between 500 and 600 delegates from thirty-eight States and Territories, representing nearly 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union congregated at Music Hall this morning to attend the twenty-second annual convention of the society. As Miss Frances E. Willard, National President of the army of women, entered the main hall she was greeted with the Chautauqua salute by an audience that filled the auditorium to overflowing. Over 3,000 persons had assembled to welcome the white ribbon delegates, making a total of almost 4,000 in the hall when the convention was called to order.

Some routine business was followed by the reading of the President's annual report. It was liberally punctuated with applause. Summing up the progress of temperance work she said:

Civilization is but Christianity's effect on the brain and hands of the race; science and invention are its twin daughters, and both lend the totality of their influence against the practice of stimulation. In the widening field of athletics all stimulation is discountenanced. The bicycle is the most influential temperance reformer of the time, and milk is the favorite beverage of those who ride to win. Men who drink take less, and more men do not drink at all than in any previous year. This is the testimony of railway managers, life insurance agents, Police Captains, and the general public. Steam and electricity have put level heads at a premium, and the trend of invention lies parallel with the white path of personal purity in all the habits of life. Legislation follows on after individual progress. In New-York City, reform has forsaken the line of least and sought that of greatest resistance. Municipal politics in that metropolis and many others turn on the temperance question. The enforcement of law by Commissioner Roosevelt and the renewed war upon Tammany, led by the indefatigable Dr. Parkhurst, are the salient features of the time.

The constantly increasing participation of women in all the affairs of the world is of the utmost significance for good. But what the world waits for is not the new woman alone, but the new man. "One swallow does not make a Summer" and one parent by the hearthstone does not make a home. We need to stop singing the old ditty, "What Is Home Without a Mother?" and to put in its place, "The Father Alone Can Make the House Home." If he spends his leisure time in what is now popularly known as the "Workingman's Club," a disguised name for the dram-shop, and his wages are levied on by the proprietor, a new woman will be necessary to keep the home together, unless he himself becomes a new man.

A union of reform forces is contemplated, and the leaders have agreed to the following basis, which is commended to the good will of all white ribbon women:

1. Direct legislation; the initiative and the referendum in National, State, and local matters; the imperative mandate and proportional representation.

2. When any branch of legitimate business becomes a monopoly in the hands of a few against the interests of the many, that industry should be taken possession of, on just terms, by the municipality, the State, or the Nation, and administered by the people.

3. The election of the President and Vice President and of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and also of all civil officers, so far as practicable.

4. Equal suffrage without distinction of sex.

5. As the land is the rightful heritage of the people, no tenure should hold without use and occupancy.

6. Prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes, and Governmental control of the sale for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical uses.

7. All money—paper, gold, and silver—should be issued by the National Government only, and made legal tender for all payments, public or private, on future contracts, and in amount adequate to the demands of business.

8. The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

In the midst of her address, while recommending a continuance of total abstinence on the part of every delegate, Mill Willard requested every woman present to arise and thereby indicate her willingness to renew the pledge. Every woman in the house—delegates and visitors as well—arose, while great enthusiasm prevailed. At the conclusion of the address a large white silk banner, studded with fifty gilt stars, representing the States and Territories wherein the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has representation, was presented to Miss Willard by Miss W. Jennings Demorest, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sorosis. This beautiful emblem was waved to and fro by Miss Willard and Mrs. Eliza Thompson, while Mrs. Katherine Willard Baldwin of New-York, a niece of the National President, sang the recently composed "White Ribbon Star-Spangled Banner," the first verse of which is:

Fling it out to the breeze; let it tell to the world
That the faith which has raised it will never surrender;
Let it tell that the love which our banner unfurled
Is the guard of the home and the Nation's defender.
Let it gleam as a star for the shipwrecked afar,
Like a beacon that warns of the treacherous bar;
Let that banner of freedom and purity wave
As a signal of hope midst the perils of the brave.

The throng arose and sang the closing stanza of the hymn. A cablegram of greeting from Lady Henry Somerset of England was read.

The reports of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer were ready, showing a gain in membership during the year, receipts, $250,000, and expenditures, $248,000.

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant addressed the convention on temperance work in England.

Mrs. A. S. Benjamin of Michigan offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the white-ribbon women, who wear the badge of peace, ought never to have been placed in the position of having to defend themselves from the charge that they favored the lynching of any human being anywhere, under any circumstances, and we intensely feel the false position in which we have been placed, and repudiate any imputation inconsistent with the law of Christ, which, as everybody knows, is totally at variance with the torture or killing of any human being without opportunity to have had his case fairly presented, and to have been tried by a jury. We do not multiply epithets on this subject, because it is not necessary. We leave that to those who have misrepresented our position, but we have never hesitated, and do not now, to place ourselves squarely on record in regard to lynching and other lawless proceedings in our own or any other country now and always, and we believe that when women have a share in making the laws such atrocities will disappear from the face of the earth.

Another resolution was presented by Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown and adopted. It required the sending of greetings to the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session at Minneapolis, and added:

In view of the fact that the use of fermented wines in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is objectionable to a large proportion of the most active and devoted membership of the Church; and, as it is also a source of danger to any who may have come under the power of alcohol, thus weakening the influence of the Church in reform work, that, therefore, the General Convention approve and sanction, if it may not enjoin, the use of unfermented wine at the communion sacrament as being more in accordance with the character of the Master at whose table the wine is served, more in keeping with the Pauline doctrine of offending not our neighbor.

"Methods of Promoting Our Principles" brought forth a number of papers, and each speaker was allowed ten minutes to present her views. A number of other subjects were discussed.

Miss Frances E. Willard's Childhood Home.

Miss Frances E. Willard.
President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the World.

CORBETT TRYING TO GET FREE

Commences a Legal Fight for a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Arkansas Courts.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 18.—Corbett was brought into the city to-day in the charge of the Sheriff, who arrested him early this morning in his training quarters at Spring Lake. He was taken to the office of a Justice of the Peace, but bail was refused. Application was then made for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the arrest was illegal, Corbett swearing he had not violated any of the laws of Arkansas. The application was heard by Chancery Judge Leatherman. An attempt was made to show that the laws which forbid prizefighting were illegal, because they were passed by a viva voce vote, instead of by roll call, as the Constitution of the State provides. Corbett then asked leave to go to Little Rock to keep his engagement at a theatre. This was granted, and the case continued until to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18.—Martin Julian was in town to-day on his way to Hot Springs. It was believed he came here to induce D. C. O'Malley to supply the missing stake money, but he declined. Julian says he has a party who will put up the money, but declines to give the name. He says Fitzsimmons will not go into any limited round contest for points, and only wants a fight to a finish. He has heard that the new arrangement is simply a cloak to please the authorities, and is going to see about it. Corbett will have to have positive assurance of the fact before he agrees. Fitzsimmons will train faithfully until the date of the fight, and if it does not come off he will claim forfeit, as he does not think the Florida Athletic Club has treated him right. Fitzsimmons is in fine condition, and is anxious for a fight, although he will not risk liberty and reputation in a private match for the stake money, as he would gain nothing, the stake money going to the men who make the wager.

HARLEM REPUBLICAN WOMEN MEET

Various Opinions Expressed on the Excise Question.

The Harlem Auxiliary of the Woman's National Republican Association held its regular weekly meeting in the rooms of the Harlem Republican Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Dr. Edward Fridenberg presided.

"Current Events," the topic of the day, was discussed at some length by Mrs. Philip Case, who read a paper touching on the fusion ticket and its chances for victory. The present ballot, she said, will insure a free ballot.

Mrs. Stephen King spoke on the excise question, favoring a liberal Sunday law because, as she said: "New-York is a cosmopolitan city, and we must cater to foreigners." Another reason Mrs. King gave in favor of a new law was that the present law is a farce.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell also spoke, seconding Mrs. King's remarks.

The West End Auxiliary also held its meeting in the West End Republican Clubrooms, at West Eighty-second Street. Mrs. Florence R. Kirkwood read a paper in reply to a paper on the question, "Is a woman an actual force in politics?"

Mrs. Kirkland said that woman's influence is in her home, and that the opinions of the husband are almost without exception molded or tempered by his wife's influence.

Miss Boswell also spoke.

Among the women who were in attendance were Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. May Banks Stacy, Dr. Isabel Church, Mrs. M. D. Morton, and Mrs. Jane Pierce.

The Women's Republican Association of the Seventh District met in Abingdon Square last night. Miss Helen Varick Boswell presided at the meeting. She made a speech, in which she regretted that the women Republicans had not come out in numbers to start the campaign. J. A. Hooper also spoke for the Republican ticket.

WORK OF THE HEBREW CHARITIES

The Homeless Fed and Lodged, the Sick Nursed, and the Dead Buried.

The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New-York has issued its report for September, from which the following figures are obtained:

The total number of cases treated during the month was 2,197, of which 427 were new applicants and 1,274 had previously come within the knowledge of the United Charities.

Transportation was furnished to different parts of this country and Europe to 135 individuals. Garments to the number of 719, 103 pairs of shoes, and 32 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed. Lodgings for a single night were given to 125 persons, and 993 meals were also given to needy men and women.

There were 91 free burials, 17 maternity cases attended, 238 calls answered by physicians, 346 visits made by nurses, 74 persons were furnished with surgical appliances, and 2,364 prescriptions were compounded.

In the employment department there was a total registry of 433 applicants. Work was found for 366, 1 was found unworthy, 1 refused work, and 91 failed to call again after registration.

In the industrial school there was an average attendance of 210 girls learning sewing and dressmaking. The pupils made 362 garments.

The cash receipts for the month were $3,813.50. The disbursements were: Cash relief, $4,010.18; transportation, $1,971.89; immigration, $164.87; clothing, tools, bedding, &c., $126.30; medical relief, $843.92; industrial school, $209; employment, $451.53; free burial, $440; maternity, $55; miscellaneous, including administrative expenses, $1,736.01. Total expenditures, $10,011.70.

Injured Entering the Slip.

The steamship Laurada, which arrived from West Indian ports yesterday, was injured while trying to enter the slip at Pier 1 North River. A swiftly running tide carried her head on against the pier shed. The bowsprit was broken and the pier considerably damaged.

Accused of Stealing Silk.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 18.—John Bergen, twenty-nine years old, of 93 Franklin Street, was arrested to-day, charged with having stolen $1,500 worth of "thrown" silk from his employer, Christian Eldrot, 98 Greene Street, New York. Bergen is held for extradition.

SCHOOL BOARD ESTIMATES

Controller Fitch Makes No Objections to the Demands.

NEARLY $6,000,000 IS ASKED FOR

An Increase of $150,000 Each Wanted for the City and Normal Colleges—The Mayor Interested in Women Teachers.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is now engaged in considering the provisional estimates for 1896, took up the estimates yesterday submitted by the Board of Education.

The Board of Education asked for $5,703,579.17 for 1896, being an increase of $741,156.03 over the appropriation for 1895. Among other items that go to make up the total for this year are $150,000 for the College of the City of New-York and a similar amount for the Normal College.

Several members of the Board of Education were present at the hearing. In the discussion over the estimates it was announced that slates are to be abolished from the schools, on the recommendation of the Board of Health.

When the estimates were taken up Controller Fitch said: "I am in favor of passing every detail without a decrease. Gentlemen from the Board of Education have gone with me through all the items and convinced me that they were not excessive. All the money asked for is actually needed."

Counsel to the Corporation Scott said that he would make a motion to that effect, but the Mayor said that he wanted to peruse the items personally. After looking the items over the Mayor approved of nearly all of them. Among the very few that any change was made in were those allowing two additional Superintendents instead of the three asked for. Thus $3,000 was saved the city.

The sum of $50,000 was asked for to establish classes for truants, to be taught by special teachers who are strict disciplinarians. The Corporation Counsel said that truants should be sent to correction institutions. Instead of striking the item from the estimate, $1,000 was allowed to keep it open, and when the final estimate comes up in December more will be allowed, or the idea will be abandoned.

When the salaries of male and female teachers came up the Mayor placed himself on record in favor of paying women as much as men, providing that they are equally competent and teach the same studies. He did not suggest that the item for women teachers be raised at this time to correspond with the amount paid men, as Superintendent Jasper said that to do so would add $1,500,000 to the estimate. The Mayor said that the discriminating should not have been inaugurated in the first place, as it was an injustice. The School Commissioners present agreed that the pay should be the same, although none moved to make the increase.

Six new truancy officers were asked for. It was stated that the present force of twelve men cannot cover the ground.

"Better get them bicycles," said Controller Fitch.

The Mayor asked whether men are obliged to give up their positions as teachers when they get married, as women are required to do.

The School Commissioners laughed and said that men are not burdened with domestic cares.

Commander W. L. Field then advocated that a sufficient appropriation be made for the schoolship St. Mary's, which had to discontinue its work last year prematurely. The amount asked for, $31,810, was allowed.

The Mayor objected to allowing money for a possible increase in the price of coal. Commissioner Peasley said that it would not be possible to renew contracts at $3.91 a ton. The Mayor said that the other departments had not asked for more money for coal, and refused to allow extra money.

The sum of $40,000 extra was asked for to pay the rents of janitors of schools outside the school premises.

The Law Department, the Finance Department, and the Tax Department were allowed all they asked for in the provisional estimate, although in the final estimate there is a possibility that their estimate will be scaled down.

The Law Department asked for $201,555. Last year the same department received $232. The Finance Department asked for $316,400 for salaries, and $14,940.858.29 for interest on the city debt, redemptions, rents, judgments, &c. The Tax Department asked for $162,820.

President King of the Park Board appeared and explained that the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art needed $95,000 apiece for the coming year. The amount was allowed.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department apeared, and asked for more money to pay the salaries of additional employes. He said that the work of the department had increased as much as 100 per cent., and that under the new law he could be held criminally responsible for accidents. He was rather indignant when the board refused to allow the increase, provisionally, at least, and said that without aditional help, it was unfair to hold him responsible.

The board adjourned until next Tuesday, when the Street Cleaning Department will be taken up, and Controller Fitch is expected then to have several tilts with Col. Waring.

STEEL STEAMER AMERICA SUNK

Schooner Eliza Levensaler Ashore on Race Point—No Lives Lost.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 18.—The steel steamer America, bound up, coal laden, was sunk in a collision with the steamer W. H. Gilbert at Rains Island, just above Sailor's Encampment, in the Soo River, at 7 o'clock this morning.

The America attempted to pass the steamer Penobscot in the channel on the port side. The suction caused the sterns of the steamers to lock together and swung the America's bow over on the bank, with her stern in midstream. Before the America could be righted the steamer Gilbert, bound down, crashed into her just forward of the boiler house. The America filled instantly and sank. Her decks, however, are out of water, and she will probably be raised with little difficulty.

The America is owned by the Kelderhouse syndicate of Buffalo and valued at $130,000. She is insured for her full value. The Gilbert was apparently uninjured. All of the crew of the America escaped injury.

An examination of the sunken steamer shows that while several plates are cracked no bad hole has been cut in her side, and wreckers say she can be floated in twenty-four hours.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Oct. 18.—The schooner Eliza Levensaler of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Kellog, from Boston for New-York in ballast, went ashore on Race Point early this morning. The crew were taken off in a breeches buoy by Capt. Fisher of the Race Point Station.

DR. TALMAGE'S FAREWELL SERMONS

To Preach in Brooklyn and in New-York To-morrow.

Two farewell sermons will be preached to-morrow by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., one in Brooklyn and one in New-York. On the following Sunday Dr. Talmage will be installed as co-pastor by the First Presbyterian Church, in Washington, and will at that time preach his inaugural sermon.

Dr. Talmage will preach his farewell sermon to Brooklyn to-morrow morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, of which the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson is the pastor.

In the evening at 8 o'clock he will give his "Farewell to New-York" in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, this city, of which the Rev. Charles L. Thompson is pastor.

Capt. Stenger Did Not Hear.

Capt. Stenger called at the Custom House yesterday in response to a summons to explain why he ignored the signals of the revenue cutter Hudson while on his way Thursday to the pier of the Netherlands-American Line with his ship Amsterdam. His explanation was that he did not see or hear the cutter. Collector Kilbreth will look further into the case before deciding what to do with Capt. Stenger.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Civil Engineers to Build a Clubhouse in West Fifty-seventh Street—Sales by Brokers.

The American Society of Civil Engineers have bought two lots, 50 by 100.5 feet, on the south side of West Fifty-seventh street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway, adjoining the Central Presbyterian Church to the west. A clubhouse will be erected on the site. One lot was bought from Samuel Inslee and the other from Amos R. Eno. The price paid is supposed to be about $80,000.

Messrs. Wagner & Wallace have sold to Abraham Buchsbaum four of the row of five-story brick and stone apartment houses with stores now being erected on the west side of Amsterdam avenue between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets. The buildings sold include the corner of Eighty-eighth street, the one adjoining, and two of the interior ones. The dimensions are 28, 27, and 26, respectively, by 100.

Messrs. Nathan Straus and Hugh J. Grant have bought the southeast corner of Amsterdam avenue and Seventy-third street, 102.2 by 118, with two and three-story brick stables and a dwelling. This property was reported sold on September 25 to John W. Horton at $150,000.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for Ferdinand Hecht to August Kuhn, at $12,000, the three-story frame building 3,061 Third avenue, west side, 73 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street; and, for John J. Reeber to Isaac Rothschild, the two three-story frame dwellings on the east side of Sedgwick avenue, north of Jerome avenue, 15 by 60 by 75 each.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Flower Street, by Michael Brennan, for two one-story frame stores; cost $2,400.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 119 feet north of Home Street, by John H. Levelle of 1,228 Simpson Street, for three three-story frame tenements; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 333 and 335 East Forty-fourth Street, by John Keenan, President of David Jones Company, of 335 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a one-story brick boiler house; cost $2,000.

Nos. 421 and 423 East Seventy-third Street, by the Bohemian Benevolent Literary Association of 533 East Fifth Street, for a four-story brick clubhouse; cost, $50,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 224.6 feet north of Home Street, by Marie Toelberg of Lane Avenue, near Barry Street, for a one-story and attic frame workshop; cost, $800.

No. 350 West Street, by George Hegarty, alterations to a one-story brick store; cost, $250.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have sold for Lester & Ryerson tl John T. Jones of Hoboken, at $12,000, the four-story brick flat 358 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 65 by 100.

Messrs. Penner & Galitzka have sold for Charles Imhof to D. Mayer, at $22,000, the four-story brownstone flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Lincoln Place.

Mr. Thomas Rosecrans has sold for Senator William H. Reynolds to William F. Vandenhouten the two-and-a-half-story stone-front dwelling 409 Park Place, to be completed next March.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 18.

WILLETT ST, 67; Bernard Appelbaum to Anne Appelbaum $1
SECOND AV, 738; Samuel Kerr to Sarah A Kerr 1
77TH ST, 136 West; Otto J Bueb and Edward Jansen, executors of Louisa M Bueb, to Mary S Cahill 26,500
87TH ST, s s, 67 ft e of Columbus av, 16x100.8; H Ives Smith and Margaretta Ward to Julie M Rhodes 27,000
51ST ST, 39 West; Harman B Vanderhoef to Fannie Louise Vanderhoef 1
58TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of 6th av, 20x100.5, half part; Ira A Place and wife to Herman M Biggs 26,500
85TH ST, 332 East; Hannah Wallach to William F Ebeling 1
114TH ST, 9 East; Julia C White to Laura S. W. Leake, ex prop 1
128TH ST, s s, 215.9 ft w of 3d av, 19.3x99.11; Louisa Briefuer and wife to Annie Stevenson 9,000
MADISON AV, 1,675; Henry Duffe and wife to Whitam K Van Meter 1
98TH ST, n s, 160.6 ft e of 3d av, 49.6x100.11; Lot Kerr to John A Kerr 1
147TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Margaret G Westerfield to Henry S Dehson 100
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 150x77x irregular; John P. Everett to Jacob & Skinner Realty Company 1
136TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 37x99.11; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Louis M. Bailey 10
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 150x77x irregular; Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to John P. Everett 1
124TH ST, 352 and 354 West; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene C. Potter.. 70,000
138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Mott Haven Canal, 25x99; Lawrence A. Sneden, receiver of Montauk Iron and Steel Company to August Belmont and Walther Luttgen 1
MORRIS, OR 3D, AV, n w corner of 142d St, 25x100; Clara A. Icker to Maria E. Gibney 17,500
155TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Maria E. Gibney to Clara A. Icker 8,000
EAGLE AV, w s, 226 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120, and other property; Maria E. Gibney to same 3,500
3D AV, n w corner of 142d St, 25x100, and other property; Edward J. Biedermann to same and Maria E. Gibney 1
ALEXANDER AV, 223; J. Edgar Leaycraft and wife to William F. B. Redman 12,450
FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, Lot 4, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania; Mary Seiferd to Herman Beltz and wife 4,500
LOT 306, map of Section B Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Olaf M. Olsen 1,000
INTERVALE AV, w s, 119.2 ft n of Home St, Lots 18 to 21, map of part of Fox estate, 23d Ward; John F. Steeves to Imogene U. and John H. Lavelle.... 6,000
ARTHUR AV, w s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 25x122.6x25x122.8; Dennis McMahon and wife to Charlotte C. Schmidt 850
ARTHUR AV, w s, Lots 1 A. P., map of Cedar Hill Plot, Powell farm; Joseph C. Lee and wife to same 900
VILLA AV, w s, 134.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Michael E. Campion and wife to Mary E. O'Connell 2,000
COLLEGE ST, n s, Lot 262, subdivision of Lot 24, map of lands of heirs of William Powell, 24th Ward; John Hoyer, receiver, &c., of Bridget, John, and William Connors, to John H. Rogan... 50
SAME PROPERTY; John H. Rogan to Dennis W. Moran 100
1ST ST, intersection of Wilkins estate, Gore 1d on map of Unionport; Simon Doty and wife to William J. Hyland.... 600
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 50 ft s of Julianna St, 25x100; Alice I. Doncourt to Lydia Mouat 1
LOTS 263 and 457 of map of Arden property, ½ part; Webster White and wife to Stephen P. Anderson 1

Recorded Leases.

PITZIPIR, Adrienne, to Anthony J. Thomas; 29 West 50th St, 3 years..... $3,000
HICKS, John H., and others to L. Foreman, Fechtman & Co.; 30 Union Square, 7-12 years ..... $4,500 to 4,800
MORTIMER, Richard, executor of Richard Mortimer, deceased, to Gustavus W. Pach and others, (Pach Brothers;) 935, 937, and 939 Broadway, w corner of 22d St, 4 and 5 lofts, 7 1-12 years..... 4,140

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Stephen, and wife to E. V. Button; Lots 263 and 457, map of Arden property, 2 years..... $1,000
BEITZ, Hermann, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of Fairmount Av, part of Lot 4, map of Fairmount, 3 years 1,500
BLOOMER, Edward M., and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; s s of 143d St, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years.... 7,500
BROWER, Charles De H., and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 23d St, 135 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 80,000
BOGGS, William, and another to Lulu Mader; n s West 11th St, 179.10 ft w Waverley Place, 1 year..... 4,000
BURNETT, Wellington C., to John H. Eden and another; w s of Monticello Av, 100 ft n of Randall Av, demand... 3,000
CARROLL, Peter, and another to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of Tinton Av, 75 ft n of Cedar Place, and other property, 3 years. 6,000
CAMMANN, Estelle R. W., to Clara S. Macy; s s of 74th St, 288 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 5,000
DENERINGER, Emma M., and mother to Elizabeth W. Burke; West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, Lots 13 and 14, map of Hedges farm, 3 years..... 2,000
DOLAN, Elizabeth, and another to P. Steers; s s of 181st St, 212.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 10,000
SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 East 55th St, 3 years..... 12,000
EBELING, William F., to Hannah Walach; 332 East 85th St, installments.. 4,300
EVERETT, John P., to Alexander Brown, Jr.; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, demand 23,876
HURWITZ, Raphael, and wife to Marks Kershbaum; 80 Henry St and 138 Division St, installments..... 3,000
KERVAN, Charles, and wife to Emily W. Beresford and others, trustees; s e corner of 5th Av and 120th St, 3 years..... 45,000
LAVELLE, John H., to John F. Steeves; s e s of Intervale Av, 119.8 ft n of Home St, 1 year..... 4,000
LEDDY, John, and wife to Frederick Boss; w s of Prospect Av, 105 ft s of Lebanon St, 2 years..... 200
LENNON, Arthur, to the American Savings Bank; n s of 18th St, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 2,000
LOVE, George H., and wife to Lucy V. Blockman; Lots 79 and 80, map of Bronxwood Park, 5 years..... 2,500
MAUTE, Frederick W., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 627 9th Av, 1 year..... 7,000
MONTE, Lydia, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Elliott Av, w s, 50 ft s of Julianna St, installments..... 3,000
MARKUS, Henry, to L. B. Mace; Lots 363 and 364, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 900
NIEBUHR, William F., and wife to Isabella Conforti and others; s s of 135th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) demand..... 10,100
OLSEN, Olaf M., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 306, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 1 year... 500
SAME to William R. Rose, trustee; Lot 306, map Section B, Vyse estate, 3 years. 2,500
POGGI, Josefine A., to Mary Nelson; n s of College St, 85 ft w of Frederick St, 5 years..... 1,100
PAGE, Allen H., and wife to the People's Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Southern Boulevard, 75.11 ft n of 184th St, installments 500
ROGERS, Elizabeth, to Peter Daly; s s of 162d St, w ½ of Lot 59, map of North Melrose, 3 years 1,500
REILLY, John J., to the Murray Hill Bank; e s of Washington Av, Lots 23 and 24, map of Lexington Place, at William's Bridge, 2 years 2,000
SHIPSEY, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Amsterdam Av, 60.11 ft s of 153d St, 1 year 6,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 149d St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 15,000
STEVENSON, Annie, to Louis Briefner; s s of 128th St, 215.9 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 1,000
SNOWDEN, Cora A., to M. P. Gray; e s of 10th Av, adjoining land of Charles Chesebrough, 3 years..... 1,500
SCHMIDT, Charles G., and wife to Deborah A. Johnston; w s of Arthur Av, 75 ft n of Jacob St, 1 year 2,000
STEINTHAL, Martin, and wife to Mary G. Hale; w s of Madison Av, 24.11 ft n of 109th St, 5 years 10,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to Edward Hirsch and another; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 89th St, 1 year.... 30,000
SAMMANN, Detlef, and wife to Jared W. Bell; w s of Boulevard, 76.5 ft s of 81st St, 8 years 1,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 142d St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 15,000
SHIPSEY, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Lexington Av, 39.6 ft n of 23th St, 1 year.... 10,000
STOKES, William, to Abigail I. Purdy; n s of 16th Av, Lot 982, map of Wakefield, 3 years 2,000
STAHL, John H., and wife to Yonkers Savings Bank; n w s of White Plains Road, Lot 48, map of Washingtonville, 1 year 6,000
VAN METER, Whitam K., to F. E. Heath; 1,575 Madison Av, 1 year 1,621
WHITTRIDGE, Euphemia, and another to Charles W. Truslow, as trustee; 59 Beekman St and 89 Ann St, 2 years..... 4,000
WISE, William, and others to the German Savings Bank; n s of 92d St, 88.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 32,000
WHITNEY, Effie L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; interior lot, 300 ft w of West End Av and 6.6 ft n of centre line between 90th and 91st St, 3 years.. 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BULTMAN, George J., to Wilhelmina Bultman and another, (three assignments) $5,000
BIEDERMANN, Edward J., executor, to Clara A. Icker and another, (four assignments) 4
BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Patrick Hopkins 2,700
BILLINGS, Franklin N., to F. N. Billings and another 1
CULLEN, Elizabeth, to Nellie C. Van Reypen 3,000
GETTY, Robert R., Jr., trustee, to Hannah J. Sawyer 2,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Sarah E. Woodbury 10,662
STILWELL, George G., to James Redman and another, trustee, 1-5 part..... 8,000
SNIVELY, Thaddeus, as guardian, to E. J. Snively 1
SNIVELY, Edith J., to Samuel Powell, as trustee 6,258
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the New-York Public Library; Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.. 10,000
SAME to H. B. Brundrett and another, executors and trustees 10,000

Lis Pendens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ATTORNEY ST, 155 and 157; Nathan Stimmel against Rachel Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MONTGOMERY ST, 59; Annie Aaron against Morits Berlinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
1ST AV, e s, 50.10 ft s of 110th St, 25x95; Mary L. Goldstein against Aaron Guedalia and others, (action to cancel deed.)
47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20 ft front; Henry Burden, trustee, against Katharine E. Kip and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
106TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.5 ft front; William A. De Long against Thomas Hagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 26.4 ft front; Louis Aarons against Morris Rosenbloom and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
17TH ST, n s, 111.8 ft e of 2d Av, 29.4 ft front; Eugene Schulz against Thomas F. Cunningham, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
CORNELL AV, e s, Lot 43; Cipolla against Frederick Daiber and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
SOUTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, Lots 127 and 128; same against Ole Omstead, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 126; Annie Uhl against Charlotte Kohlmann and others, (partition.)
68TH ST, s w corner of West End Av, 100x100.5; Amanda L. Gale against Richard G. Platt, (dower.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

110TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; Moerselen & Crane against Henry E. Mullin, owner and contractor..... $150
165TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 100x100; Thomas J. McCahill against George Tremberger, owner and contractor..... 180
LISPENARD ST, 60 and 62; New-York Steam Fitting Company against New-York Building and Improvement Company, owners and contractors; Frederick M. Littlefield, owner 2,059

NEW CHICAGO GAS TRUST LITIGATION

An Attempt to Enjoin the Proposed Reorganization.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court to prevent the reorganization of the so-called Chicago Gas Trust.

The plaintiff is Pitt Barrows of Willimantic, Conn., who asserts that he is the owner of stock in three of the four companies in the trust. The bills rehearse the career of the gas trust, dwell on its illegality, and call attention to the decrees of the Supreme Court against it and its indifference to the mandates of that tribunal. The various acts of the trust since the court's decision are reviewed, and the law of Illinois, which prohibits the merging into one corporation of more than two corporations, is quoted. The report that the Ogden Gas Company is to be merged into the contemplated reorganization is adverted to and made an additional ground for asking for the issuance of injunctions.

The application came up before Judge Bunn this morning. The defendants not being ready to proceed, counsel for Mr. Barrows requested the Court to grant a restraining order until a hearing was had. This was objected to by counsel for the defendants, who claimed that any order was not needed, as nothing could be done short of a month in perfecting the scheme. They assured the Court that until a hearing was had nothing prejudicial to the bondholders would be done, and on this understanding no order was entered.

The Court set Nov. 6 as the date for hearing argument on the application.

THEY DECLARE THE WILL A FORGERY

Judge Holt's Heirs Say He Never Signed the Mysterious Document.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—On behalf of the heirs of the late Judge Advocate Joseph Holt, Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson today filed in the Orphans' Court a caveat protesting against receiving for probate the will so mysteriously forwarded to the Register of Wills on the 26th of last August, which purports to be the last will and testament of Judge Holt.

The contestants allege that the will is a forgery; that Joseph Holt neither signed nor acknowledged it; that the alleged attesting witnesses, U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, and Ellen B. Sherman, never signed it, and were never requested to sign it by the deceased, and that it was not, even if signed by the alleged testator, executed as required by law.

The caveators further say that even if the will was properly signed and attested the deceased afterward revoked and annulled it. The caveators asked that the issue thus raised be sent to the Circuit Court for trial before a jury.

REAL ESTATE,

City Real Estate for Sale.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York

Capital & Surplus January 1, 1895 ..... $1,616,655.96

Examines and insures titles to real estate, the assured selecting his own counsel, if he desires.

Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.

Pays any claim established against the property not exceeding the amount of its policy, and, in addition, all costs and expenses of litigation.

Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

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JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
J. LAWRENCE MARCEL

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S LEGACY

Tax Rate Increased by Him Changes Wurster's Dream to Nightmare.

THE RISE WILL BE 12 OR 13 POINTS

Barrow's Friends, Angry at Failure to Elevate Him to Wurster's Place, May Cut the Republican Ticket.

The official announcement of the tax rate for 1895-6 in Brooklyn will be made Monday, when the Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet to declare it. In the meantime the figures are kept closely guarded from the public eye, because the Republican managers do not want unpleasant questions asked about it when they hold their mass meeting in the Academy of Music to-night.

Mr. Wurster says that if elected he will model his administration upon that of Mayor Schieren, and it might be embarrassing for Mayor Schieren, for instance, to be asked to explain how he can argue that his has been an economical administration during the last year, when the tax rate for the coming year is to be 2.74, against 2.62 last year. For, in spite of efforts to suppress the truth until the last moment, it has leaked out that the tax rate will be at least 2.74, and it may be 2.75.

This will be an increase of 12 or 13 points over last year, but even that does not represent everything, for there has been a large bond issue, which does not appear in the tax, because it does not begin to bear interest until next year, when $250,000 or $300,000 will have to be raised to meet it. So the Schieren administration promises to leave a costly legacy to the people of Brooklyn.

The Republican campaign managers affect to regard this matter lightly. They say that the people of Brooklyn never have received so much in return for their money, but at the same time they know they will be placed at a disadvantage as soon as the complete tax list is made public. For, although 2.74 or 2.75 is to be the average for the city, the rate varies in different wards. There will be a few wards in which the rate will be lower, but in others it will be much higher, and from these murmurs of dissatisfaction will be heard. Some of these wards have been Republican strongholds, but Republicans are sensitive when their pockets are touched, and a great many serious defections from the party will result.

Mr. Wurster's Nightmare.

Frederick W. Wursted knows this as well as anybody, and he is not as confident of success as he was before the tax nightmare came to disturb his election dream.

The failure of Mayor Schieren to promptly fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wurster's retirement from the office of Fire Commissioner by appointing Deputy Commissioner Clarence A. Barrow is making the Mayor unpopular among the friends of Mr. Wurster.

"Mayor Schieren was not sincere when he announced that he did not want a renomination," said a prominent Republican leader yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I was much chagrined and disappointed when he was taken at his word and Wursted was nominated. He has tried since to make it appear that he is glad Wursted is the Republican candidate, but really he is angry, and wants only a chance to get even with somebody. He has that chance now, and very likely he will take advantage of it.

"Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow did more than any other man to secure delegates to the City Convention for Wurster. He was on a still-hunt for them for months before the convention met, and he worked his points so successfully that his chief was nominated by a big majority. Wurster is, of course, grateful to Barrow for his work, and wants him appointed in his place at the head of the Fire Department. So does everybody connected with the regular Republican machine.

"Schieren knows the part Barrow played in the nomination of Wurster, and, while professing to be Wurster's friend, would like to stab him by ignoring Barrow in the appointment of a Fire Commissioner. If Schieren intended to appoint Barrow he would do it at once. It may be that pressure may be brought to bear upon him to force him to do so, but neither Mr. Wurster nor the Republican managers expect Barrow to be appointed. No one has any idea whom Schieren may name. If he does not appoint Barrow there will be a wide breach between Wurster and Schieren, which may be felt in the campaign."

Wurster's Bid for Germans.

Frederick W. Wurster is making a strong bid for the German vote. He does not intend that Germans shall be in any doubt as to who is the Republican candidate for Mayor. For the benefit of those who cannot read English, he is circulating cards with the announcement of his candidacy printed in German text.

The slight reparation thus far recorded in Brooklyn has set the politicians of all parties guessing as to its meaning.

"We have investigated the matter," said J. M. Bacon, who is in charge of Mr. Wurster's personal headquarters in the Germania Building, "and we find that the falling off is entirely on the Democratic side. The Republicans are registering."

A contrary view was expressed by Bernard J. York at the regular Democratic headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

"The registration thus far," he said "is favorable to the Democrats. One reason why so many voters have not registered is because of their objection to the law requiring a description of personal appearance. Another reason is the change in the election districts. The Board of Elections has made a mistake in apportioning the election districts. Many districts are altogether too large, and persons have to walk too far to register. Many old men will remain away from the polls this year on that account.

"Another reason for the small registration is that the campaign has not really commenced yet. The Democratic and Republican State Committees have done nothing yet. The Democratic State Committee has issued two pamphlets, one on excise and the other on taxation, and that is all it will circulate, while the Republican State Committee has not done even as much as that. This is a very late campaign. As soon as the local candidates get warmed up to their work there will be excitement in Brooklyn, and excitement always brings out the voters."

Reformers' Literary Bureau.

The Literary Bureau at the headquarters of the Democratic Reform Party has commenced its labors, and yesterday it issued a reprint of the letters to the public by Edward M. Shepard and Charles J. Patterson on the one side, and John L. Shea and others on the other side, regarding the failure of the harmony conferences to unite the Democratic Party, and also Mr. Shepard's letters to J. Herbert Watson concerning the failure of the Democratic Reform Party to indorse the nomination of Josiah T. Marean for Supreme Court Justice. Other pamphlets are in preparation.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge said yesterday that over a thousand Democrats during the past week had announced their determination to resign from the regular organization and to join the Reform Party.

James McMahon, Chairman of the Citizens' Party, which indorsed Edward M. Grout, the regular nominee for Mayor, yesterday appointed a committee of one hundred to conduct the campaign for Mr. Grout. From the fact that Charles O'Connor Hennessy is Chairman of the committee, it may be inferred that there will be no lack of talk during the coming three weeks. It was remarked yesterday that it was a good thing that the committee was limited to 100, for if it had been 200 Mr. McMahon would have had to draw upon other parties for members.

Oldest ex-Justice of the Peace.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Oct. 18.—Brewster Terry, eighty-eight years old, who was the oldest ex-Justice of the Peace on Long Island, died at his home here yesterday. He had been confined to his bed with palsy for the last five years.

He was born in Coram, but lived in Patchogue for the last fifty years. He was a member of Brookhaven Lodge, I. O. O. F., for fifty years, and a church Trustee for the same period. He was at one time prominent in town affairs.

GLEASON'S CAMPAIGN CARDS

Pictures of Himself and Schoolhouses Tell in Lurid Ink That He Is a Candidate.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 18.—Candidate Gleason issued his first campaign literature yesterday. It consisted of large sheets of cardboard, on which are printed pictures of schoolhouses, the battle-axe emblem of his party, and an excellent picture of the candidate. In flaming red and jet black letters Mr. Gleason is announced as a candidate "For Mayor and Good Schools."

The printed matter had not been long in his headquarters, at 112 Front Street, when a crowd of schoolgirls visited the place and asked for pictures of the candidate. Each received one of the elaborately printed cards, and the candidate told them that it was the handsomest printing ever issued by him in a campaign. The girls all said in chorus that the cards "were just too lovely for anything."

That pleased the candidate, and he told them that if he were elected there would be enough good schools in the city to give each child a thorough education.

Candidate Gleason told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was just getting his campaign ready to launch. He stated that he was in no hurry.

"The people will wait to hear my side of the case before making up their minds whom to vote for," said the candidate. "I have been before them, and they know I will have something to say that will be well worth waiting to hear."

The Republicans opened their campaign to-night with a big mass meeting in the hall of the Queens County Athletic Club. Speeches were made by Dr. Benjamin G. Strong, their candidate for Mayor; former Assemblyman Henry C. Johnson, and Alderman Edward J. Knauer.

COMMENDS DR. PARKHURST'S IDEAS

What The Christian at Work Says of the Local Political Situation.

From The Christian at Work.

In an editorial paragraph in these columns last week we referred to the local political situation as one "full of doubt and danger." Now that the nominating bodies have all held their meetings, and all the tickets are in the field, the situation has not materially changed. It is still full of doubt and danger. Perhaps not before in many years have the voters of this city who desire to carry their consciences with them to the ballot box been so perplexed as they are now in the matter of choice between the various candidates for municipal office. As a matter of course, the Tammany ticket is left out of consideration here.

The conscientious voter is therefore shut up to a choice between the other tickets in the field. And here is where the perplexity comes in. The ticket nominated by the Good Government Clubs probably "averages" up much higher than any of the rest. It undoubtedly "clean" from top to bottom, and, what is more than all, it represents more pre-eminently than any other the principles of the municipal reform movement. It is not the representative of any faction, and is strictly non-partisan in its composition. The difficult question is, however, whether the situation is such as to justify a division among good citizens at this point, and a vote for a ticket which is doomed to certain defeat. The inclination is rather in favor of uniting the reform sentiment in favor of the fusion ticket agreed upon by the Committee of Fifty and indorsed by the Republican organization, the State Democracy, and the Chamber of Commerce. But here again is a difficulty. It is a general feeling that the fusion ticket is far from what ought to be as a representation of municipal reform. The proceedings which led up to the nomination of this ticket were not altogether of a character to inspire confidence and respect. There was much unseemly wrangling among the factions in regard to the nominees, and the result of all is felt to be a compromise in which the machine politicians get the best of the bargain. All the candidates on the ticket are reputable men, but with two or three exceptions they are not well known to the public, and are not men who have demonstrated that they have any special fitness for the offices which they are selected to fill.

With all the rest there is the issue of Sunday opening, to which all these parties in the field are committed. There is practically no choice here, so far as platform declarations are concerned; all three are in favor of local option on the Sunday question. This adds to the perplexity, for many citizens do not believe that the Sunday opening of saloons is a question which ought to be submitted to the people at all. But a vote for a ticket is supposed to carry with it an indorsement of the platform on which the ticket stands. What then shall those who are opposed to Sunday opening do?

On the whole, it is best in our judgment to follow the course marked out by Dr. Parkhurst, in an interview published in the papers of last Saturday. He expresses himself as greatly disappointed over the outcome of the fusion movement, but thinks it is "neither robust citizenship nor good strategy to concentrate this year upon any other enemy than the one we all combined to paralyze in 1894 a year, viz, Tammany Hall." He concludes as follows:

"Though I repudiate a portion of the fusion platform, and though I shall not neglect to scratch one or more names on the fusion ticket, yet that fact is no scabbard into which I shall thrust my sword that is already red with the Tiger's blood."

This is not only a sensible, but a practical, view of the situation, and suggests a line of procedure which every citizen may follow who desires to do the largest possible good with his ballot at the coming election.

PASSAIC COUNTY'S DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Republicans Blunder in a Way That Will Cost Many Votes.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The Passaic County Democratic Convention, held yesterday afternoon, afforded a strong contrast to the turbulent gathering of the Republicans Wednesday. A full ticket was nominated, as follows: For Surrogate, Stephen A. Wall of Paterson; Coroner, Herman E. Frommell of Paterson; Assemblymen, Dr. Thomas J. Fitzmaurice and William M. Rysdyk of Paterson and Henry Frain and William R. Ryan of Passaic City.

Alderman John Boylan was permanent Chairman of the convention, and William L. Dill Secretary. Andrew B. Inglis was first nominated for Surrogate, and the Paterson delegates named John R. Garrabrant for the Assembly. Both were nominated by acclamation, when it was found that Mr. Garrabrant was not an available candidate, and Mr. Inglis declined to run. An effort to persuade the latter gentleman to accept after Garrabrant had been induced to send in his declination was futile. James E. Martine of Union County delivered a strong address arraigning Griggs on his corporation record, after which the nominations of Inglis and Garrabrant were reconsidered and the ticket completed.

The blunder of the Republicans in turning down Assemblyman Bullock will cost their ticket hundreds of votes.

VIOLATED THE POSTAL LAWS

Collection Agency Sent Duns in Different Colored Envelopes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, to-day heard argument in the case of William H. Dodge, Superintendent of the Mercantile Union Company of this city, who is accused of having violated the postal laws. The matter was heard yesterday by United States Commissioner Craig, who this morning decided that the offense charged came within the meaning of the laws.

The company is said to be a collecting agency, and in endeavoring to collect bills is alleged first to send to the debtor a bill inclosed in a white envelope. If this does not bring payment or an answer, a pink envelope is next forwarded. If the latter also fails to bring a result, the third notice is sent in a black envelope, with the address written in white.

The case came up on a writ of habeas corpus, in the shape of an appeal from the Commissioner's finding. Judge Butler will probably render a decision in the case Monday.

A New Car Truck Company.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 18.—Articles of incorporation of the Standard Car Truck Company were filed in the County Clerk's office to-day. The capital stock is $150,000, in 1,500 shares, all paid in. The company will have offices in Hoboken, New-York, Chicago, and St. Paul.

The incorporators are John C. Barber of St. Paul, Minn.; B. F. Conkrite of Chicago, Charles D. Thompson of Montclair, N. J., and Frank H. Hall of this city.

LET BROOKLYN VOTE AGAIN

Edward M. Shepard's View of the Main Question of Consolidation.

FAVORS A CIRCUMSTANTIAL UNION

Community of Interests in Development of Means of Access—Brooklyn's Autonomy, He Says, Must Be Preserved.

In a plain, clear, straightforward presentation of his views on the question of consolidation, Edward M. Shepard, candidate of the Democratic Reform Party for Mayor of Brooklyn, yesterday replied to inquiries as to his attitude on that subject, made by William C. Redfield, President of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, and George W. Chauncey, Secretary of the Real Estate Exchange.

The League of Loyal Citizens is an organization of anti-consolidationists, and the Real Estate Exchange is at the head and front of the consolidation movement, so that Mr. Shepard's letter is addressed to advocates of both sides of the question. Unlike Frederick W. Wurster, his Republican opponent, Mr. Shepard does not content himself with a mere acquiescence in the views of his questioners regarding a referendum clause, but he explains why he considers a re-submission of the matter to the people advisable, and then goes on to show that he has views of his own which he does not fear to express.

A man who votes for Mr. Shepard election day will know just what Mr. Shepard thinks on the question of consolidation, while one who votes for Mr. Wurster will be in doubt.

Formal Inquiries Answered.

The letter follows:

172 CONGRESS STREET,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 18, 1895.

William C. Redfield, Esq., President of the League of Loyal Citizens, 179 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:
George W. Chauncey, Esq., Secretary of the Directors of the Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS: My answers to your inquiries on the subject of consolidation have been delayed, together with my answers to a number of other inquiries, and my general letter accepting the nomination for Mayor, by business and private engagements to which I was committed before I supposed that I was to occupy my present position in the Mayoralty campaign, and to which I have been compelled to attend before taking up, as I now do, the active work of the canvass. I shall make to you, my first answer to formal inquiries made by responsible bodies of citizens concerning my policy if I should be elected:

The League of Loyal Citizens asks this question: "The league urges the resubmission of the main question for or against consolidation as before to the voters of our city at the earliest convenient time, that the subject may be fully discussed and settled apart from other issues. This league pledges itself to accept the result of such a resubmission. Do you approve this and will you support it if elected? And do you disapprove other legislative action on consolidation until after such resubmission?"

To this question I answer: I do approve the resubmission to the people of Brooklyn of the main question at the earliest time. If I be elected Mayor, I shall oppose, and I shall use the legitimate powers of the Mayor, whether by veto or otherwise, to oppose legislative action except properly to resubmit the question to the citizens of Brooklyn, and in such resubmission to propose to the citizens of Brooklyn the constitution of a specific body or commission, directly or directly representing the cities which it is proposed to unite, and not representing other parts of the State, who shall, if the popular vote shall favor resubmission, consider details of the plan for submission to popular vote without further legislation. I disapprove other legislative action on consolidation until after such resubmission shall have been had; and if I am elected Mayor, I shall use the lawful powers of the Mayor, whether by veto or otherwise, to defeat such premature legislative action.

In Favor of Resubmission.

The Real Estate Exchange asks me this question: "Will you favor the passage of an act this Winter that will result in the union of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the basis of union being equal taxation?" The only act the passage of which I shall favor this Winter, if I shall be elected, is the bill for resubmission which I have already mentioned. Whether the passage of that bill "will result in the union of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the basis being equal taxation," in my opinion depends, in part, upon the verdict given by the citizens of Brooklyn. They should understand the precise terms of the union. If I be elected Mayor, I shall use the powers of the Mayor, whether by veto or otherwise, to prevent a union which shall not be based on taxation. The basis of such a union must, in my opinion, also include ample legislative guarantee that the expenditure of the common fund raised by taxation for the public uses of the interests of Brooklyn shall be completely protected at least in respect of communication over the East River, and in respect of its streets leading to its water front and toward the City of New-York, its water front not now controlled by Brooklyn, and in the extension of its park system. I am hostile to the determination of the plan of union by country legislators unfamiliar with our metropolitan conditions.

As I have thus explicitly answered your inquiries, I might perhaps here end this letter. But in this matter I decline on my part, even at the risk of offending many, who now incline to support me for Mayor, to state more precisely my views of the subject of consolidation so far as they have been formed. At the election of 1894 I voted for consolidation. In my opinion the time had come when the enormous use of the bridge over the East River and the probability of an early construction of other bridges made proper some consideration of what might be called federal relations between the two cities. By that term I mean at least the treatment on a common plan of the street systems and transportation facilities of the two communities. As the more term "consolidation" might mean nothing or anything, might mean the mere adoption of a common name for the purposes of the census, or might mean the reduction of Brooklyn, as a reckless union threw about it, to a position of most injurious and even destructive subordination, I assume that a majority for consolidation would mean a patient and thorough consideration by a body competent and responsibly representing the two cities, who should prepare the precise terms of the scheme of union; and that when from such terms the citizens of Brooklyn might know what it was precisely that the consolidation meant, the question whether they desire that thing should again be submitted to them.

Good Features of Consolidation.

I believe that at no distant day some features of consolidation will be adopted by the two cities. This will, in my opinion, be rendered necessary by the anomalous situation of Brooklyn with respect to taxation. Whatever may be the political independence which each of the cities enjoys, there can be no dispute that they together form the metropolis of our country, and that Brooklyn is as essential and real a part of that metropolis as New-York. The value of real estate in New-York south of Forty-second Street depends just as largely upon the residential facilities afforded by Brooklyn to the tens of thousands of laboring, professional, and business men who are engaged in New-York as upon the residential facilities afforded by the upper part of Manhattan Island or by the annexed district north of the Harlem.

Brooklyn contributes as largely to the enormous value of real estate in New-York south of Forty-second Street, and especially in the wholesale and office regions south of Twenty-third Street, as does the rest of the City of New-York. But, although the value of New-York City real estate arises so largely out of the wealth-creating power of the citizens of Brooklyn, we on our side of the river suffer greatly from the fact that in our taxation we secure no advantage from the real estate in New-York, the high price of which is in very large part our creation. It seems to me to be clearly proper that the expense of constructing and maintaining public means of access from the outlying parts of Brooklyn, and especially well-paved, well-sewered, and well-lighted streets, and the best facilities for crossing the East River, should be treated as a common charge, so that the real estate of New-York, a large part of whose value is created by Brooklyn, shall reciprocally return to Brooklyn its contribution precisely as it makes a like reciprocal contribution to the cost of rapid transit and street facilities in the upper part of New-York.

I do, therefore, believe that Brooklyn will be benefited (and, in my opinion, upon particular considerations, the City of New-York no less) by so much consolidation as shall treat the street and transportation facilities upon a common plan; shall for these purposes at least include "equal taxation," but subject to a complete legislative assurance that the proceeds of such taxation shall be fairly and even liberally secured to Brooklyn. No doubt there are other matters which might well be treated, and at an early date, as matters of common concern, somewhat after the analogy of the Federal relations between the States of our Union.

Autonomy Must Be Preserved.

But, on the other hand, I am opposed, for the present at least, and for years to come, to the sort of consolidation which would completely destroy the autonomy of Brooklyn, which would make an end of its institutions and special public conveniences, its own traditions, its own public life, its own local pride and enthusiasm. I am a thorough-going and lifelong believer in the promotion of local self-government to the uttermost point consistent with public order and the efficiency of the public service.

I am quite well aware that the treatment which, in my opinion, consolidation ought to receive, is neither simple nor easy; that it requires a high order of political intelligence and patient and minute attention to detail, and a thorough knowledge of the necessities of Brooklyn. But this, after all, is no more than saying that the problem of dealing with a great modern municipality in a highly civilized land is work requiring genuine statesmanship.

I cannot for a moment pretend myself to the possession of the faculties in the degree necessary for the best performance of this work. But if the citizens of Brooklyn shall decide that I can serve them and the interests of their noble city in this respect I shall dedicate the best powers I possess to the solution of the problem.

Mr. Shepard will issue to-day his letter accepting the Mayoralty nomination.

MESKIL'S FRIENDS AS BAD AS HIS FOES

A Snake Story Relating to a Pumpkin Field and an ex-Cadet.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Daniel Meskil was a cadet at the United States Military Academy. He resigned and took to married life and farming. On the outskirts of this town is the extensive plot of ground where he has tried for years to raise pumpkins that would make his neighbors green with envy. His efforts have not been altogether successful. His first trouble was due to a peculiar bug that attacked the vines when half grown. It took the pests only a few hours to destroy acres of pumpkins.

Sympathetic friends advised Meskil to try paris green, wood ashes, lime, hellebore, and a score of other well-known bug destroyers. He tried them all, and the bugs waxed fatter than ever.

Meskil's pumpkin patches were in full bloom the middle of last June, and he had high hopes that the bugs would fail to visit him. His heart sank one morning when he went out and saw hundreds of the pumpkin destroyers having dress parade on the finest samples. Millions of the bugs swarmed over the plants that night.

Meskil got up at dawn and wandered toward the field where his cherished pumpkins were being rapidly destroyed. He staggered with surprise upon beholding six large snakes devouring the bugs. The snakes started away when they discovered Meskil, and he ran in the opposite direction, not a little alarmed. Both came together again the next morning, and the snakes had gorged themselves with bugs so that they couldn't move.

Meskil didn't interfere with the snakes, and they kept at work in his field for days, until the last bug had disappeared.

Meskil's pumpkins developed to enormous size, and last week he started to cart them to his barn. The snakes, which seemed to be of the ordinary black variety and harmless, went in the direction of the barn also, and finally disappeared.

A friend of Meskil from the West came to see him yesterday, and they went to the barn to look at the wonderful pumpkins.

When Meskil pulled open the door he was shocked at what he beheld.

The barn floor was completely covered with slimy young blacksnakes. Scores were slowly crawling out of the ends of the largest pumpkins.

It seems that the old snakes, while annihilating the bugs, laid their eggs in the pumpkins. There were barely a hundred pumpkins in the barn that had not become a hatching place for snakes.

RECKLESS SLAUGHTER OF FEMALE SEALS

Capt. Hooper Reports on the Work of the Bering Sea Patrol.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Capt. Hooper of the United States Cutter Service, in command of the Bering Sea fleet during the past season, has made an elaborate report of the operation of the fleet to the Treasury Department.

Among points touched upon are the mines of the Yukon, which, he says, are showing up well, a large number of men being profitably employed, and considerable coarse gold being taken out.

He discusses the reckless slaughter of the female seals in the open sea, and urges more stringent regulations. He says the sealing season in Bering Sea lasts but six weeks. The sealing fleet consists of between fifty and sixty vessels, which spread out over a large area, and are much of the time concealed by fog. To find and board them all, and compel an observance of the regulations, furnishes ample work for a considerable fleet.

The revenue steamers composing the fleet this year by extraordinary effort have patrolled the sea in a satisfactory manner. Had any one of these given out from any cause, and been compelled to remain in port for a time, as close watch upon the sealers as is necessary to enforce the regulations could not have been kept.

A Stowaway Escapes Arrest.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 18.—When the Hamburg steamship Persia reached her dock this morning a policeman was summoned to arrest a stowaway who was discovered when the vessel was one day out. He was locked up.

Before the policeman arrived the prisoner was transferred to the meat room, and a sailor was detailed to watch the door. When the policeman arrived the room was empty. The stowaway had crawled through one of the portholes and made good his escape.

He gave his name as Frederick Goehler, and said he had friends in Scranton, Penn.

HANGED FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS

Had Conspired to Kill the Officers and Seize the Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 18.—Thomas St. Clair and Hans Hansen were hanged at San Quentin Penitentiary at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the murder on the high seas of Morris Fitzgerald, second mate of the bark Hesper, on the night of Jan. 13, 1893. The bark sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., Dec. 22, 1892, and, after being out a short time, the crew planned a conspiracy to seize the vessel, after murdering its officers, and sail to Chile and engage in coastwise trade.

It was decided to kill all the officers, beginning with Fitzgerald, who was not popular, and the night of Jan. 13, 1893, was selected for the execution of the plot. The murder of Fitzgerald was accomplished according to programme. He was inveigled by St. Clair to the after part of the vessel, and there was set upon by three of the assassins, one of whom wielded a bludgeon and another a hatchet.

Fitzgerald was literally cut to pieces, and his remains were thrown overboard. The bloodstains on the deck were soon discovered, the murder was suspected, and the remaining officers went below and armed themselves.

This unexpected obstacle to the consummation of the plot intimidated the mutineers, and they submitted to arrest. Three were selected as ringleaders and brought to this city in irons. They were St. Clair, Hansen, and Herman Sparf. All three were convicted of murder in the first degree, but Sparf secured a new trial and was acquitted.

A committee from San José telegraphed the Danish Minister at Washington last night to request the President in the name of 5,000 Danish citizens to postpone the execution as far as Hansen was concerned. The committee received a reply from the Minister this morning stating that up to the present time he had heard nothing from the President. Hansen said he wanted no respite, only a full and complete pardon.

Safe Blown Open for $31.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 18.—Burglars blew open the safe in Clark & Sampson's feed store in West Avenue, near Flushing Street, this city, some time during last night. They secured $31. The door of the safe was blown across the apartment, and everything in the place was more or less damaged.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Finland, Switzerland, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Belize, Honduras, &c., per Yucatan;) at 1:30 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia (except West Australia,) New-Zealand, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily on the schedule of closing in advance on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. LAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Hamburg, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia .....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
†Fulda .....Nov. 16 | *Kaiser W. H.....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. F. F. mark, Nov. 21, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $35 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York, January 28th, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Hayti,) Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23 | NEW-YORK ....Nov. 13
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 30 | ST. PAUL.....Nov. 20
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 6 | ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 27
RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23 | NOORDLAND...Nov. 6
WESTERNL'D, Oct. 30 | KENSINGTON...Nov. 13
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Oct. 21
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Oct. 23
ALGONQUIN .....Friday, Oct. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Groat So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
Egypt, The Nile, and Palestine.
Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York for the East as follows: Nov. 16, Jan. 4; Jan. 22, Feb. 12, Feb. 19, Feb. 29. Illustrated descriptive programme free on application.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
Sail from Cairo every few days during the season.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P.M. | Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.
Campania, Oct. 26, 10½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M.
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P.M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $350 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM | Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 9 PM | Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Dec. 4, 8:30 AM
Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM | Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Oct. 19.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Oct. 26, 8 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Nov. 2, 8 A. M.
Passenger accommodations of the highest class; Buffet Dining Car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen.